NEVER BE WITHOUT
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT,
A CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR
Prickly-heat, Piles, Chafed Skin, Sore Eyes, Cuts, Insect-Bites or Stings, and most Skin Ailments.
Free from Animal Fat—Keeps Good in any Climate.
Sold in Large Pots, 1s½d. each.

F. C. CALVERT & CO.,
MANCHESTER,
AWARDED 57 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,939—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,
F.I.C., F.C.S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
R.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	31st Dec. 1892.
†* ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
R.I. VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
† PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st ,,
R.I. PEKIN	3908	750	E. Street	28th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
R.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th ,,
R.I. VICTORIA	6968	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
R.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
R.I. SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
R.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
R.I. CARTHAGE	6013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
R.I. VICTORIA	6968	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May,

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

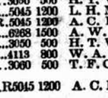
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard Godown before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.
11th Jan. 24th Jan.
In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Jan.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,070	750	1st Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,192	500	22nd Jan.
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,832	500	22nd Feb.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,400	350	8th Jan.

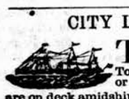
Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 22, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th January, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE Favourite Passenger Steamer CITY OF VENICE, 3,307 Tons, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL, on or about 4th January, 1893. The Cabins are on deck amidships and each contains 2 Berths, Punkhas, and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried.
This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd. Dec. 1892.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSRS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 4th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 31st December, 10 a.m. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh in the forenoon order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 1st January, 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 tons, on the 5th January, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th December, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London ... by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool ... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
H. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	2,000	On or about the End of December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st December, 1892. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3,560	C. Hillcoat	12th Jan.'93

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, December 22, 1892.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

SHOULD India's climate settle
'Neath the thatching of your pate,
For the baldness of a friar
You will not have long to wait.

IF your hair is slowly thinning,
It is time you turned about
To secure a safe prescription
And prevent its dropping out.

DERMATOLOGISTS all tell us,
And undoubtedly 'tis true;
For a cranium's best interest
Once a week we must shampoo.

JUST explore your polar regions,
Use KEMP'S well-known HAIR DOUCHE too,
It will crown itself with glory,
And your head with hair renew.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co.'S CIRCASSIAN HAIR DYE.

AN ELEGANT AND LASTING DYE FOR THE HAIR;

VERY MUCH SUPERIOR TO ANY IMPORTED ARTICLE.

"Though you're old, Father William," the young man cried,
"In your hair there's not one streak of grey
By some means or other Time's touch you've defied,
Now tell me the secret I pray."

"As youth passed away," Father William replied,
"I discovered grey hairs coming fast,
So at once Kemp's Circassian Hair Dye applied,
And thus I look young to the last."

So as you grow old and Time's touch turns to grey,
Your locks so luxuriant and bright,
Then try Kemp's Circassian Hair Dye, I pray,
The result will show you've done right.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WINES FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

PORTS.

Per Dozen.

	Cash. Bots. Rs. a.	Cash. ½ Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. ½ Bots. Rs. a.
Tawny Old Port	39 8	22 0	43 0	24 12
Superior Old Port	38 8	22 0	43 0	24 12
Fine Old Port	30 12	16 8	34 8	18 8
Old Port	22 0	...	24 12	...
Madeira	26 4	...	41 0	...

CLARETS.

St. Julien Medoc	12 0	6 14	13 12	7 12
Bordeaux	12 0	6 14	13 12	7 12
Petit Medoc	15 8	8 12	17 8	9 14
Superior Medoc	19 12	12 0	22 0	13 8
Chateau Lagrange	25 4	13 2	28 6	14 12
Chateau Larose	33 0	17 8	37 4	19 12
Chateau Margaux	38 8	20 4	43 0	23 0

SAUTERNES.

SAUTERNES.

Haut Sauternes	36 4	19 4	40 12	21 8
Sauterne	26 4	14 12	29 12	16 8
Barsac	23 0	12 0	25 4	14 4

HUNGARIAN WINES.

Carlowitz, Fine Old	26 4	14 4	29 12	16 0
Carlowitz	18 12	10 8	21 0	11 12
Funfkirchner	17 8	10 0	19 12	11 8
Somlauer	23 0	12 8	25 12	14 4

SHERRIES.

	Per Doz. Cash. Credit. Rs.a.	Rs.a.
Amontillado, very old and choice, one of the finest of the Xerez Wines	11 0	19 3
Manzanilla, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a "Perfect San Luca" Wine of full flavour and firmness	34 0	38 8
Golden Sherry, much admired	34 0	38 8
Old Dry Sherry, free from acidity, specially recommended	33 0	37 4
Vino de Pasto, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	29 12	33 8
Pale Dinner Sherry, in great demand as a good clear drinking Sherry	26 8	29 12
Extra Dry Pale Sherry	21 0	24 10
Light Sherry	16 8	18 10

BURGUNDIES.

BURGUNDY—STILL.

Per Dozen.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Chambertin	36 4	19 4	40 12	21 8
Pommard	26 4	14 4	29 12	16 0
Macon	25 4	14 4	29 12	16 0
Beaune	22 0	12 0	24 12	13 8
Chablis	22 0	12 0	24 12	13 8

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

Rich Sparkling Red. Per Doz. Pints only	25 4		28 6	

CHAMPAGNES.

Per Dozen.

	Cash. Bots. Rs. a.	Cash. ½ Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. ½ Bots. Rs. a.
Giesler's Extra Cuvee	70 8	40 12	79 4	45 12
Giesler's for India Brand (1884)	62 12	36 4	70 8	40 12
Pommery and Greno, Extra Sec	81 8	43 0	91 8	47 12
Perrier, Jouet's Finest Dry	60 0	35 0	67 8	39 0
Perrier, Jouet's Reserve Cuvee	68 0	38 8	76 0	43 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	80 0	42 8	90 0	47 12
Roederer's Reserve	80 0	...	90 0	...
Superior Sparkling Saumur	33 0	19 12	37 4	22 0

HOCKS.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

HOCKS—STILL.

Per Dozen.

	Cash. Bots. Rs. a.	Cash. ½ Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. ½ Bots. Rs. a.
Johannisberg	48 8	25 4	54 0	28 6
Liebfraumilch	37 4	19 12	41 12	22 0
Nierstein	33 0	17 8	38 12	19 12
Hochheim	28 8	15 8	32 0	17 6
Steinwein (Glass Jugs)	30 12	...	34 8	...
Geisenheim	24 4	13 4	27 0	14 12
Laubenheim	21 0	11 8	23 10	13 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

Superior	43 0	23 0	48 6	25 12
Finest Ehrenbreitstein	50 8	27 8	56 12	30 12

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

Fine Sparkling	37 8	20 4	41 12	22 0
Superior Sparkling	41 12	23 0	46 4	25 12
Finest Sparkling Nonpareil	50 8	27 8	57 4	30 12

LIQUEURS.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS.

Per Dozen.

	Cash. Bots. Rs. a.	Cash. ½ Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. ½ Bots. Rs. a.
Benedictine	6 4	3 8	7 0	4 0
Celestine	6 4	3 8	7 0	4 0
Chartreuse, the Genuine, from the Monastery, Green	8 12	4 8	9 12	5 0
Chartreuse, the Genuine, from the Monastery, Yellow	7 8	4 0	8 6	4 8
Cherry Brandy, best Morella	3 12	2 4	4 6	2 8
Creme de Cacao	4 12	...	5 4	...
Creme de Noyeau (best)	4 12	2 10	5 4	3 0
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White, Stone Jars	6 0	3 4	6 12	3 10
Kummel Creme d'Allash (Riga)	4 0	..	4 8	...
Maraschino di Zara (the finest)	5 0	2 10	5 12	3 2
Peach Brandy	5 8	3 2	6 4	3 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMMENSE SALE! LARGE DEMAND!!

NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

THE only Reliable, Prompt and Agreeable Hair Dye that will positively restore Grey Hair to its original Natural shade, Re. 1-8.

170, Shaik Memon Street. {F. S. MADON & CO.,} Bombay.

THORPE & CO.'S NEW ITEMS FOR EVENING DRESS.

WHITE KID GLOVES,

2 BUTTONS, Rs. 1-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 2-12, Per Pair.

WHITE CAMBRIC TIES,

From Rs. 1-8 Per Dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC BOWS,

FOR DRESS, From Rs. 2-8 PER DOZEN.

DRESS SOCKS,

From Rs. 3-8. Per Pair.

SILK SOCKS.

From Rs. 5-8 Per Pair.

SILK POCKET HADKFS.,

Rs. 2 EACH.

THORPE & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM

IS a purely Vegetable Preparation, highly recommended for the immediate relief of Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. As. 8 and Re. 1 per Bottle.

CHEMISTS. } F. S. MADON & CO., {DRUGGISTS.
170, SHAIK MEMON ST., NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.

Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

PRICE LISTS AND TERMS OF HIRE PURCHASE ON APPLICATION TO THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LEATHER GOODS.

Ladies' Hand Bags, Purses, Toilet Dressing Cases, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Writing Desks, &c., &c., suitable for Presents.
MADON, SONS & CO., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., beg to draw SPECIAL ATTENTION to the following necessary REQUISITES just imported for the Season :—

Christmas Cards, in Great Variety.	Muscatel Raisins.	Chocolate Cream.
Mistletoe and Holly Sprigs and Flags.	Almonds.	Sweets in Baskets and Boxes.
Crystallized Fruits.	Figs, Eleme.	Crackers, Tom Smith's.
Californian Fruits.	Barcelona Nuts.	Toys.
Dessert Fruit in Syrup.	Brazil Nuts.	Ham, Bacon, and Cheese.
Do. do. in Brandy.	Walnuts.	Stilton Cheese in Jars.
Candied Peels.	Cobnuts.	Huntley and Palmer's 'Xmas Cakes.
Mince Meat.	Nut Crackers.	Metz Fruits.
Plum Pudding.	Toffee.	French Sweets.
Raisins and Currants.	Butterscotch.	Oilmanstores of every Description.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Champagne.	Madeira.	Whiskey.	Hock.
Sherry.	Liqueurs.	Brandy.	Beer.
Port.	Milk Punch.	Claret.	Stout.

A LARGE SELECTION OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS FOR ALL AGES.

BOMBAY:— Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and at Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA:— "Temple House," Camp, and Boodhwar Peth, City.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

Just Received Per P. & O. Mail Steamer "Thames."

"Acme" Cameras.	Dishes, Granitine.	"Kodak" Spools.	Print Washers.
Albumenized Paper.	,, Porcelain.	Lancaster's Photo Sets.	Printing Frames.
Albums, Photographic.	,, Ebonite.	Lantern Plates, Edward's.	Rodinal.
Do. Scrap.	Dropping Bottles.	,, ,, Thomas's.	Ross' Lenses.
"Amidol" Developer.	Dry Plates.	,, Slide Boxes.	Ruby Twill.
Backgrounds.	Eastmann's Bromide Paper.	Lenses, best makers.	Scales and Weights.
Books on Photographs.	,, "Solio" ,,	Light Tight Boxes.	Sensitized Paper.
Border Negatives.	Edward's Specialities.	Magic Lanterns.	Shew's Pocket Cameras.
Bottles, glass stoppered.	Enlarging Apparatus.	Magnifying Glasses.	Shutters
Bromide Paper and Opals.	Ferro Prussiate Paper.	Marions' Cameras.	Sinks, Earthenware.
Brushes, dusting.	Filtering Paper.	Masics and Discs.	Spotting Medium.
Burnishers.	Finders.	Meagher's Cameras.	Squeegees.
Cameras.	Focussing Glasses.	Mounts, all sizes.	Syphon Tanks.
Card Boards.	,, Screens.	"Perfection" Developing Lamps.	Taps, Swing with Rose.
Celluloid Films.	Funnels, Glass.	Photo Boxes, Screens and Stands.	Transparency Plates.
Chemicals.	Graduated Glass Jugs.	Porcelain Washing Troughs	Trays, Ebonite.
Cloud Negatives.	,, Measures.	Photo Sets, complete.	,, Glass.
Cutting Glasses.	Guide Books for Beginners.	Plate and Print Washers.	Trays, Papier Maché.
Dallmeyer's Lenses.	Head Rests.	Plate Boxes and Racks.	Tripods.
Detective Cameras.	Hydrokinone.	,, Sunk Mounts.	Troughs, Fixing or Alum.
Developers.	Ilford's Printing out Paper.	Platinotype Requisites.	Vignetters.
Developing Lamps.	,, Dry Plates.	Print Trimmers.	Voigtlander's Lenses.
Developing Sinks.	Isochromatic Plates		Watson's "Acme" Cameras.
Dishes, Glass.	"Kodak" Cameras.		Wratten's Dry Plates.

Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.
Complete Catalogue on Application.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
WARNER'S "SAFE" REMEDIES.

PRICE LIST TO THE TRADE.

		Per Doz. Rs. a.
Warner's "Safe" Cure,	Small size	22 0
,, ,, ,,	Regular size	34 0
,, ,, ,,	Mammoth size (2½ times regular size)	80 0
,, ,,	Diabetes Cure	34 0
,, ,,	Rheumatic Cure	34 0
,, ,,	Nervine, Large size	34 0
,, ,, ,,	Small ,,	16 14
,, ,,	Pills	7 4
,, ,,	Plasters, in Boxes of 2 Dozen	5 4
,, ,,	Asthma Cure, in boxes of 3 Dozens	19 4

KEMP & CO., LD.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 7 per year, including postage.

GENT'S SCARVES.

FOR STYLES
UP TO DATE
THE BEST CHOICE WILL BE FOUND AT
HOAR & Co., BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપટુલા શેઠઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GAIETY THEATRE
9TH WEEK.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
Director ..... Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.
IN FANTANEOUS AND COMPLETE SUCCESS
OF THE BRILLIANT CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
"ALADDIN,"
Miss VERA PATEY as ALADDIN.
'A SNATCH OF GRACE BEYOND THE RULES OF ART.'
BRIGHT AND CATCHY MUSIC.
LAUGHABLE ECCENTRIC DANCE
SCREAMING TOPICAL ILLUSIONS
Laughter Reigns Supreme !!!
THE GRIGEOUS TRANSFORMATION.
THE FUNNY HARLEQUINADE.
NOTICE.
For the Convenience of Parents
A SPECIAL ILLUMINATED
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
ON
MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 2nd, 1893.
There will be no Evening Performance on this date.
Doors open at 5 p.m. Commence at 5-30 p.m.
Children Half-price to all seats. Native servants in charge of Children Half-price.
SCHOOLS BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.
PLAN NOW OPEN AT SOUNDY & Co., LD.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION
THE FAVORITE OPERA
'LA MASCOTTE.'
THE WILLARD CO.'S ORCHESTRA
Under the direction of Mr. CARL RIEDLE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

THE GAIETY THEATRE BAR
is under English Management.
ALL LIQUORS
Guaranteed Pure and at
HOTEL PRICES.
Aerated Waters of Messrs ROGERS & Co. on hand.

NOTICE.
ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
THE BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS of the above Society will be CLOSED for the ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 30th and 31st instant.
For the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited,
LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that J. D. FONSICA and DOROTHIA, widow of the late ANGELO FRANCIS FONSICA have contracted TO SELL the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived. Dated this 26th day of December, 1892.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Northern side of the public road called the Kandawadi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 20, new No. B-156, now survey No. 3-7745, and assessed by Collector of Assessment under Street No. 1 and Ward No. 890, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the cart, on or towards the West by the property of Balla Mungesh Wagee, on or towards the North by the property of Paulo Antonio Francisco Ferreira, on or towards the South by the public road called or known by the Kandawady Lane, and which said premises were and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said J. D. Fonsica and Dorothia, widow of Angelo Francis Fonsica.
MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR, & JAMSETJI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

PERFUMERY.

TOILET WATERS.
GENUINE EAU-DE-COLOGNE, J. M. FARINA, Gegenuber Dem Julich Platz :—

	Rs. a.
Short Bottles	1 6
Wickered Bottles, ½ Pints	2 6
" " 1 Pints	2 4
" " 2 Pints	8 0

LAVENDER WATERS.

	Rs. a.
Atkinson's Ethereal Essence of Lavender is entirely free from the unpleasant Empyrium of the Spirit so objectionable in the common Lavender Water. It is simply a Powerful Essence	1 8
Atkinson's Double-Distilled Mitcham Lavender Water, possessing a delicate Aroma of the Choice Flowers	1 4
Atkinson's Musk Lavender Water, much admired and approved ..... Re. 1-12 and	3 0
Atkinson's Esprit de Lavende Aux Millefleurs, Ladies' favourite Perfume	3 0
Atkinson's Esprit de Lavende Au Bouquet.....	3 0
Atkinson's Florida Water, an exceedingly fragrant Perfume, far superior to other articles of same name .....Re. 1-12 and	3 0
Atkinson's White Rose Toilet Vinegar is unparelleled in quality as a Toilet Accessory .....Re 1-4 &	1 12
Bertrand's Rose Water, a highly concentrated Water ever imported	0 12
" Orange Flower Water	0 12
" Elder Flower Water.....	1 0

PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Perfumes for India, Gulchaman Bouquet.. ...	2 0
" " " Season's Glory	2 0
" " " Bombay Wild Flowers...	2 0
" " " Charms of Yellow Roses	2 0
Madou's Triple Extract of Roses, a Highly Concentrated Product	2 4
Hall's Celebrated Canterbury Wood Violet, Heliotrope, White Rose, &c.. Re. 1-12, 3-4 &	6 4
Bertrand's celebrated French Scents, Rose, and Jasmin, in 8 oz. Bottles.....	7 8

TOILET SOAPS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

Atkinson's highly perfumed White Rose Soap, per case of 3 ...	4 8
Violet's Lilas Blanc choice French Soap Tablets, per case of 3	4 8
" Rose de Orient " " " ...	6 0
" Audinas " " " ...	4
" Champuka " " " ...	6 0
" Meizade Perse " " " ...	4 8
" Reine Des Abeilles " " " ...	6 0
" Peau D'Espagne " " " ...	6 0
" De San Remo " " " ...	6 0

All the above Soaps are made of the best possible materials, and are strongly and expensively perfumed, possessing properties of healing and softening the skin and improving complexion.

23, Hummum Street, MADON, SONS & Co., Fort, Bombay
OPPOSITE THE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.
Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.
Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.
Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.
A Trial Order is Solicited.
Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid, Outside the Fort, Bombay.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE.
EMULSIFIED CODLIVER OIL WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
MUNK'S CODLACTONE used and recommended by the Medical Faculties.
MUNK'S CODLACTONE is a known specific in wasting Diseases arising through whatever cause.
MUNK'S CODLACTONE has been used with great success in cases of defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption of the Lungs.
MUNK'S CODLACTONE is a charmed food, and is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other diseases caused through defective nutrition.
MUNK'S CODLACTONE is tested, analysed, and well spoken of by Professor Redwood, "The Lancet," "The Chemist and Druggist," and other Medical Faculties.
MUNK'S CODLACTONE increases wonderfully flesh and weight of the body, strengthens the bones, and removes Rickets in children.
MUNK'S CODLACTONE is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Codliver Oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.
MUNK'S CODLACTONE is sold everywhere at Re. 1-4 per bottle, and at
MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., beg to give notice that their ESTABLISHMENTS at BYCULLA and the FORT will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 2nd prox. Arrangements will, however, be made for the execution of URGENT ORDERS and for attention to correspondence.
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
THE
D'ENSEM-DOYLE COMPANY.
THE Management deem it unnecessary to comment upon the enthusiastic demonstration of last Night's large audience. They simply refer the Public to the verdict of that Audience and of to-day's Newspapers, and announce that the next Performance will take place
TO-NIGHT,
On which occasion
ANOTHER GREAT PROGRAMME
Will be given.
NOTE:—
The Contracts of the Artistes stipulating for only four Performances in each Week, there will be no other until Tuesday next, excepting
TO-NIGHT'S GREAT EVENTS.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
JAMES MacMAHON,
Director.

DECENNIAL CONFERENCE OF MISSIONARIES
AT THE
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.
A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, 30th inst., at 5-30 p.m.
CHAIRMAN:—Dr. EWING, Lahore.
SPEAKERS:—Miss ACKERMANN. Rev. J. H. BATESON, Simla. Rev. A. PARKER, Bonares.
ADMISSION FREE.

NOTICES.

EXCHANGE BANKS.
THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, and MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, these being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

THE COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 24th, 26th, and 27th Instant, also on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 31st Dec., 1892, and 2nd Jan., 1893, these being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.
To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

TENDERS.
SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 1,100 WOLLEN OVERCOATS for SOWARS will be received by the Undersigned, until the 31st of January, 1893. Samples of Cloth to be enclosed.
B. A. GUPTE,
Commissioner of Police, Indore.
Indore, 11th December, 1892.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...£2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
Total Annual Income £1,500,000
AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.
NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.
RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co., Agents.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.
CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.
OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 2. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ithar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 46.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—HORSE and DOG-CART, Horse quiet to ride or drive, Dog-Cart in good condition. To be sold together or separate. Apply to Mr. MILNE, care of King, King and Co.

TO LET.—GROUND FLOOR, of an Upper-storied Bungalow, Govalia Tank Road, next to Kuliandass Building. Very commodious. Open. Rent moderate.—C. B. HALLETT, 19, Meadow Street.

TO LET.—UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW on Elphinstone Road, next to Church, with small compound behind, suitable for large family. Rent very moderate.—C. B. HALLETT, House Agent, 19, Meadow Street.

FOR OFFICERS.—Military Brush Cases, Solid Leather, containing two Brushes and Comb, neat and strong, Rs. 9-8; large size, Rs. 12-8 cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

LOVELY CEYLON, KANGRA, Neilgherry and other Indian Teas as Christmas Presents in elegant Duplex Tin Canisters.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NEW MILLINERY.—Over 200 TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS of the most FASHIONABLE STYLES to select from. Special Show TO-DAY.—LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY.

CHRISTMAS TREE and BRAN PIE, at PHILLIPS and Co., Byculla, will CONTINUE in OPERATION till NEW YEARS EVE. Great amusements for the young. All Toys at Reduced Prices.

PHOTO NEGATIVES taken by P. VUCCINO, and Photographs printed, therefrom also Indian Views to be had from MANECK and Co., late of P. Vuccino and Co., Photo Artists, 6, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING TRAINING CLASS.—Registry opens for 1893 Session, 'GRAHAM'S' Standard American, and 'PITMAN'S' English Phonography. Prospectus on Application.—The BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., 13, Horaby Row.

FLORENCE, ITALY.—Mme. CIABATTARI (Nee Edwards) receives in her private House two or three children of the upper classes TO EDUCATE with her own two children. All the comforts of a refined Home. Highest references to English and Italian Nobility, 33, Via Scala, Florence, Italy.

JUST UNPACKED.—Best PINE APPLES in SYRUP, in tins of 2½ lb. each. Per tin As. 13, per doz. Rs. 9.—JAMES PEARSE and Co., Wholesale Importers of Oilmanstores, Apollo Street, Bombay. General Catalogue free on Application.

THE GEM AIR-GUNS complete, Rs. 30, with 1,000 bullets. 1 dozen darts, pinchers, ramrod. Box to match extra Rs. 5.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEREEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—33, Meadows Street, Fort.

WANTED, for temporary work up-country, a European or Eurasian ENGINE FITTER. None but capable men need apply to "No. 555," care of this Office

SAILING BOAT, WANTED. Address stating PARTICULARS and PRICE to "X", care of this Office.

REPORTER, fully qualified, WANTED. Address stating terms and experience to "X Z.," care of this Office.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT.—Real MANILA CIGARS and CHEROOTS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These CIGARS and CHEROOTS are expressly manufactured for us of selected tobaccos.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE.—SODA WATER PLANT, complete nearly new, with every necessary appliance. Apply No. "100," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Marseilles Pattern MANGALORE TILES by J. H. Morgan & Son. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

SAFE.—Large IRON SAFE FOR SALE, Bombay-make, nearly new, fitted shelves and drawers. Apply No. "101," care of this Paper.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

MR. BHEDWAR'S SERIES of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS are on VIEW and SALE, at Messrs THACKER and Co. and F. B. MARZBAN and Co., Stationers, Tamarind Lane, Bombay. Price, Re. 1-4 each.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady-trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PRIME AUSTRALIAN OATS.—A consignment just received per S. S. "Sutlej." Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

MATHERAN.—PINTO'S HOTEL.—This well-known Hotel, the most central and commodious on the Hill, is now Open to VISITORS. All Public Offices, Library, Churches, &c., within 5 minutes' walk. Terms moderate.—J. X. PINTO, Proprietor.

COME and TRY YOUR CHANCE.—Only 8 Annas a Pull. 8 Times the value in many a Pull. Valuable Things will be given away. The Lucky "Bran Pie" is sure to afford great amusement. Terminates 3rd January, 1893.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Owing to alteration of Premises the Society has decided to meet this arrangement by SELLING STOCK at a Reduction.—ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

PATENT BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS.—We recommend these, specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to crack or warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only half the price. Sole Agents.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S.G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon Batliwala, 19th Regiment G.:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Golikara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.
CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES OATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED,
FOR a COFFEE CURING and BONE CRUSHING ESTABLISHMENT at Hunsur (Mysore Province), a young practical ENGINEER (European) to take charge of the Machinery, and make himself generally useful. Salary, with partially furnished bungalow, Rs. 250 a month. Apply, with copies of Testimonials, to
E. MEYNELL,
Mercena, Coorg.

WANTED.
FOR ADEN.—One EUROPEAN HOLDING a MASTER'S or MATE'S Certificate from the Board of Trade to serve as Pilot under the Aden Port Trustees.
Applicants must forward copies of testimonials of service and character.
Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, rising by yearly increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 200.
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By Order,
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Aden, 19th December, 1892.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)
I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.
SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.
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Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
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CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
RESERVE FUND	£223,000
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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
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BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
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On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "
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Acting Agent.

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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
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RESERVE FUNDS £150,000
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BOMBAY.

Decennial Conference of Missionaries, Public Temperance Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Cricket: the Parsees vs. Lord Hawke's Team.
Ordnance Department Ball, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, the D'Ensem-Doyle Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Galatea (s), from Singapore; Kilwa (s), Buresh; and Waverley (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Lawada (s), for Calcutta, &c.; and Umballa (s), Rangoon, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Safari left the dock on Wednesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Arabia entered the dock on Wednesday, and the s. s. Galatea yesterday; the s. s. Metapedia, Thames, and Asia left it on Wednesday.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.—The Bombay Foxhounds will meet to-morrow, Saturday, the 31st December, at the Jackal Club Camp, Santa Cruz.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s. s. Pemba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 31st instant.

A NEW CALENDAR.—The Singer's Manufacturing Company have favoured us with a copy of their calendar for the year 1893. It is well got up, and deserves creditable mention.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office, for despatch to the Trieste Post Office on the 1st January, 1893, at 6 a.m.

A RECEPTION AT THE Y. M. C. A.—There will be a social gathering of members and young men generally this evening, at half-past eight o'clock, at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, to welcome Mr. David McConaughy, secretary of the Indian National Committee of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Frank Wood, General secretary, Madras Y. M. C. A., and other friends. All young men are invited to attend.

A BOMBAY ARTIST.—We observe from our Calcutta telegram published yesterday that Mr. Isaac Benjamin of this city has carried off the Viceroy's Gold Medal for the best picture in the Calcutta Arts Exhibition for 1892. Mr. Benjamin studied at the Bombay School of Arts under Mr. John Griffiths. For several years past, Mr. Benjamin has gained prizes at all the exhibitions of pictures held in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Poona, and most of them are highly commended. This young artist is to be congratulated on his successful achievements.

FATAL CONSEQUENCES OF PLAYING WITH MATCHES.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Oomda, a Mahomedan girl, about 4 years of age, l iving with her uncle, Shaik Emam Shaik Bappa, at Foras Road. Yesterday morning the deceased was playing with a box of matches. She lighted a match, which set fire to her clothes, and she was seriously burnt all over the body. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from burns.

ROBBING A CHILD.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Lukhmidass Valjee *alias* Kanjee Valjee was charged by Inspector Butterfield, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a gold neck ornament from a young Hindu girl, the daughter of Dossa Morarjee, a hawker in piece-goods, living at Mandvi. On Wednesday afternoon whilst the girl was playing in the street, in front of her house, the accused removed the ornament from her neck and tried to run away, but the child raised an alarm, which attracted the attention of a policeman, who followed and arrested the accused, who pleaded not guilty but admitted several previous convictions. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION OF 1893.

In the Latin course prescribed for the Intermediate Examination of 1893 (page 382 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1892-93) add "Book I" after the words "Cicero—De Officiis."

TEXT-BOOKS.

It is hereby notified that the following text-books have been prescribed by the Syndicate for the University School Final Examination of 1893:—Optional English. 1. Sir Walter Scott—Talisman. 2. Cowper—Task, Book IV. Optional French. 1. Short stories from modern French Authors, edited by Jules Bue (Hachette & Co.) 2. Lafontaine's Fables, Books I—IV.

In Optional Gujarati, Marathi, Kanarese, Hindustani, Sindhi, Arabic, Portuguese, and German, and in Persian and History, and Geography books remain the same as in 1892 (pages 376—377 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1892-93).

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

DECEMBER, 1892.
Fri. 30.—Ordnance Department Ball, Town Hall.
Cricket: Parsees vs. Lord Hawke's Team.
Sat. 31.—Cricket: Parsees vs. Lord Hawke's Team.
Brigade Field Day.
Dance at the Yacht Club.

JANUARY, 1893.
Mon. 2.—Proclamation Parade.
Tues. 3.—G. I. P. Volunteer Camp closes at Lanowli.
Thurs. 5.—"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Fri. 6.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Sat. 7.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall.
Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Mon. 9.—Geyer & Co's Meeting.
Tues. 10.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Wed. 11.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Thurs. 12.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Bunder Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 13.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Sat. 14.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Mon. 16.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Dance at the Yacht Club.
Thurs. 19.—Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Sat. 21.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Mon. 23.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Tues. 24.—Regatta.*
Wed. 25.—Scottish Orphanage Concert, Town Hall.
Thurs. 26.—Regatta.*
Sat. 28.—Close of Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Mon. 30.—Dance at the Yacht Club.

FEBRUARY, 1893.
Thurs. 2.—"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Wed. 8.—Bombay Fine Arts Society's Exhibition opens
Lord Harris's Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Yacht Club.
Sat. 25.—Bombay Races.
Mon. 27.—Dance at the Yacht Club.
Tues. 28.—Bombay Races.

MARCH, 1893.
Thurs. 2.—Bombay Races.
"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Sat. 4.—Water Polo Tournament.
Bombay Races.
Cercle Litteraire, Annual Soiree.
Thurs. 9.—"Bunder" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Yacht Club.
Fri. 24.—Dance at the Yacht Club.

APRIL 1893.
Mon. 10.—Dance at the Yacht Club.
* Liable to alteration to meet unforeseen circumstances.

FRANCE, Switzerland, and Germany have long been bestirring themselves in the matter of technical education; and Bolton, Stockport, Manchester, and other great centres are on the move in the same direction. Birmingham, on the other hand, as appears by the report of the Technical School Committee, is only beginning to be thoroughly alive to the vital importance of this subject. From the address of Mr. R. F. Martineau, in introducing the report, it appears that the action of Birmingham is anything but premature. Cases, we are assured, are constantly heard of in which Birmingham manufacturers have been superseded by those of other places. Mr. Martineau heard only the other day that a large German firm of electro-platers employing 3,000 people, has set up an establishment in London for the sale of their wares; and since then he has learnt that in another European market orders amounting to 5,000*l.* a year have been transferred from a Birmingham manufacturer to a German house.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 27th December were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 26th 4 feet 2 inches against 4 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops flourishing. Locusts still damaging grass in Kohistan.

Shikarpur.—Threshing of kharif crops continues. Rabi sowing progressing in some places. Standing crops flourishing. Fodder abundant. Agricultural stock healthy.

Hyderabad.—Threshing of kharif crops continues and battai commenced. Rabi crops thriving except in Hyderabad taluka, where they are slightly damaged by insects. Fodder abundant. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi crops promise well. Thar and Parker.—Cotton picking continues. Wheat and other rabi crops doing well.

Ahmedabad (For week ending 24th December).—Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops in good condition. Rabi sowing nearly completed. Fodder supply ample. Cattle healthy.

Kaira (For week ending 24th December).—Reaping of kharif crops completed. Sowing of cold weather crops completed. Standing crops in good condition. Probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Cotton picking almost completed. Rabi crops healthy. Threshing of kharif crops commenced. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains except bajri continue high.

Nasik.—Theshing nearly completed in Nasick and Yeola talukas and in progress in others. Standing rabi crops good. Condision of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Igatpuri and Chandor, fair in other talukas.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature *nil* on 21st and 25th, 1° cool on 22nd, 23rd, 26th and 27th, and 2° cool on 24th. Vapour in air normal except on 26th when it was excessive. Abnormal wind southerly on 25th and 26th; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Threshing of rice and sowing of rabi crops almost over. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Threshing of rice crops and rabi sowing almost completed. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Sowing of summer crops in progress.

Poona.—Harvesting of kharif and sowing of rabi crops almost completed. Prospects of kharif crops fair. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Ahmednagar.—Threshing of kharif crops and picking of cotton in progress. Standing wheat, gram and jowari crops in good condition. Jowari in ears. Weeding in progress. Land being prepared for next season in parts. Fodder sufficient; agricultural stock good. Jowari dearer in Shevgaon and cheaper in Kopargaon. Prices steady in other talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 24th December).—Jowari crops much injured by excessive rain in October. Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed. Prospects of kharif crops good. Fodder and green grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Rain 30 cents in Patan. Standing crops doing well. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Bijapur.—Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed. Weeding of rabi and jowari progressing. Cotton plants have slightly suffered in parts of Badami from easterly breezes. Gram in Bijapur and tur in Hungund suffering from blight. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Harvesting of jowari and bajri continues, Rabi crops doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain at Bankapur, Ranebennur, Hangal, Karajgi and Ron, varying from 1 inch 73 cents in Bankapur to 56 cents in Karajgi. Harvesting of paddy and early jowari in progress. Cotton seed lings thriving, but exotic cotton slightly blighted in parts of Karajgi and Gadag talukas.

Kanara.—Sugarcane harvest commenced on coast. Rice plants thriving. Preparations for second crop continue above ghat. Garden produce fair.

Rajkot.—Threshing of bajri and jowari and watering of wheat in progress.

Wadhwan.—Weather cold. Cleaning of jowari and bajri commenced. Wheat, cotton and gram in good condition.

Baroda.—Standing crops fair. Rabi sowing almost over. Opium cultivation continues in Kadi division.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Alexander, H N
Airy, W
Allen, D
Abasa, Alian
Bulkelly, Mrs
Beale, H F
Bowen, R
Berrell, J T
Bergesed, Mrs
Bahlke, C, Revd
Baheram Jung Nabab
Barboza, P
Behan, L, Mrs
Baschecca, Charior A
Bashim, Ayar
Bishop of Travancore
Brownstein, R
Bun, Col V D
Bradley, W A
Bailfon, H, Capt
Baker, F J
Baird, Mrs
Crax, J
Clark, F E, Revd D D
Courtney, G E
Crawford, H E
Corrya, H S
Catama, M C
Campbell, A S, Miss
Crowe, G R
Conolly, Ch A
Cruz, J
Clifford, N F
Carpenter, Mrs
Cluley, Mrs F
Damoy, C
Desvaux, B
DeCroix, J, Madame
Devare, Miss
Dundas, C L
Dames, M L, C S
Deop, P
Deuji, F
Ellis, A H
English, T
Ersson, E, Miss
Etherington, Sergt B
Ernst
Eddis, A S, Mrs
Faulkner, G, Miss
Firth, A C
Fairbanks, A
Faulkner, W A
Fergusson, E
Gustan, P C
Fabian, Geo
Fieldhouse, A, Mrs
Grumberg, W
Gillespie, W, Mrs
Grand, Mrs
Ghertners, L
Groff, T
Goldenberg, T
Graves, J H
Greatheed, E
Godfrey, S, Mrs
Geddis, W
Hall, H
Hall, R M
Hunt, N L A
Hornstein, L
Heaton, J, Mrs
Hudson, W H
Hansraj Ramji
Hancock, A
Heaton, J H
Heine, H
Heine, L, Madame
Hosking, E
Hutton, Mrs
Innes, J E
Ibbetson, D C J, C S
Jech, C
Jaiwali Ram
John, A
James
Jiffris, W F
Kavopoli Ananthaya
Kirk, L, Mrs
Kinloch, C W
Kulsoon Aya
King, H G
Koch, G
Kokin, H
Kelly, E H, Dr
Keppler, Revd
Leor, G Mons
Lahiff, H B, Corporal
Lessee, Mrs
Leonardi, F
Lang, R S M, Col
Lugard, E J, Col
Lorenson, F
Lasciles, J H
Lasceller
Levick, A
Murray, E E, R M S I
Mascarenhas, A
McDonald, W J
Mills, D
Marinburk, J
Marse, T S B
Mahomed Bakhs
Manning, T A
Mangesha Ram
Moris, T W
McDermott, E, Mrs
Mouthleer, K V
Moolki, Ram Raw
Meharli Khan
Meredith, F
McDermott, A
Moritz, S
Moose, E, Miss
Merz, Ch
Milchell, R
Matta, D A
Maiya, S
Naylor, W
Narayana Meman
Nazarith, L J
O'Brian, A
Oclaman & Co
Phillips, W J
Pereira, Miss
Pecken, G A
Peterson, C H P
Pawis, Mrs
Prosperi, L
Pearson, A Mrs
Ahmed Pasha
Peterson, Ch
Prewitt, J
Rolland, M
Revilliod, J
Roberts, R T
Roberts, H W
Rigozzi, G
Rinkel, F
Rull, A
Ramsay, Cat H
Rossell, C H
Ray, H
Reid, W H
Szecheniji, H A G
Styan, H, Mrs
Stewart, A
Sukon, I C
Schelhoin, T W
Sircor, I C
Skelhorn, J W
Schindler, E, Mrs
Sinclair, W T
Southgate, P
Szichenji, C A
Sankan, R
Spencer, C G
Stevens, W T
Shaw, H
Schnidler, F, Monsenr
Sodd, H
Schwader, O
Styan, H, Mrs
Stoddworth
Shaw, A, Miss
Spencer, G
Sternberg, A
Sharplin, A C
Szechenji, A N
Skilhorn, J W
Sutherland, D
Shelhorn, J W
Szechenyli, Count
Stephenson, T
Thompson, J
Tonse, Mr, E B B
Tabak, A
Tamolji Rushtomji Marker
Twiedie, J
Thomas, C
Temel Dosa, Miss
Townsend, E S
Thomson, A F
Truemyne, T
Trena, J
Thomson, W F, Mrs
Tebaldi, Mrs
Verasamy, B
Waz, D F
West, D K
Welsh, E T
Wood, Mrs
Walimohomad
Watling, Rev G

ONE of the most noteworthy passages in the eloquent sermon preached by Dr. Butler in Trinity College, Cambridge, on the death of Lord Tennyson, and just reprinted in pamphlet form (Cambridge, Macmillan and Bowes), relates to the famous stanzas of "In Memoriam" beginning "Perplexed in faith but pure in deeds." On this the Master of Trinity says, "I think I may say with truth that those noble lines were the guiding star of many of the best lives in England forty and thirty years ago. With my whole heart I believe they spoke to us 'the word of God'—a word deeply needed, worthily uttered, profoundly blest to many a soul. Some twenty years since, I remember the two most famous of them,

There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds,

being selected for censure by a great preacher under the dome of St. Paul's. He too was 'a burning and a shining light,' and spoke in his day to many a Christian heart and mind the truest 'word of God.' But I felt, as I heard him giving his message to those spell-bound thousands, that he did not fully understand the drift of our great Cambridge seer. A veil was on his heart as he read these bold but most reverent words. He knew indeed that the soul of man needs an anchor, if it is to voyage safely or to fight worthily; but he did not enough reflect that many of the strongest and truest souls need, at least for a time, to ride with loose cables, else they will snap their fastenings and be broken upon the shore.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE JURY QUESTION.

THE GOVERNMENT DESPATCH.

IN their despatch to the Secretary of State, on the Jury Question, the Government of India review the whole position, not only as regards Bengal, but all over India. They draw attention to the fact that in 1885 the Calcutta High Court, three Judges only dissenting, expressed a strong opinion that the time had not arrived for any extension of the system of trial by jury in the Lower Provinces. Among the reasons then given were—(1) the difficulty of procuring proper persons as jurors, and the distaste for the duty shown by those whose services as jurors are especially desirable; (2) the prevalence of superstition and prejudice, which not unfrequently led to failures of justice; (3) the occasional perversity of jurors, instances of which had come to the notice of the Judges; and (4) the inability of juries to grasp numerous details in complicated cases. In 1888 the attention of the Government was called to the opinions expressed in some of the provincial reports on the administration of police and criminal justice, that there had been a considerable increase of crime in the larger provinces. It was alleged by several of the authorities consulted that the jury system had favoured the escape of criminals, and the inefficient working of the system was stated to be one of the causes of the failure of justice.

Turning to Bengal and Assam, the Government of India state that the reports received from the Bengal Government and the Calcutta High Court show that the jury system has worked in an extremely unsatisfactory manner in the Lower Provinces, and that flagrant miscarriages of justice are of not uncommon occurrence in important classes of cases. Statistics are quoted, which, in the opinion of the Government of India, certify the want of the action taken by the Bengal Government, and conspicuously so in murder cases.

In the North-West Provinces and Oudh the jury system is only in force in the Allahabad, Benares, and Lucknow districts, in a modified form, murder, rioting, and culpable homicide being excluded. It has, on the whole, worked satisfactorily there, and the list of offences triable in those provinces seems to the Government of India suitably to classify the offences which may, under present circumstances, be properly entrusted to the cognisance of juries.

Turning to the various proposals made for the reform of the system, the Government of India state that they have decided only to adopt the one made by Justices Birdwood, Telang, and Candy, of the Bombay High Court, that a Sessions Judge should be empowered to require from a jury special verdicts on particular issues of fact (including the credibility of particular witnesses), as well as on the case for the prosecution and defence generally.

A special inquiry by local Governments was therefore ordered. The conclusions arrived at regarding the various provinces are then given. In Madras it was considered that the classes of offences declared triable by a jury are well chosen, and are indeed capable of extension; but it is doubtful whether the system is thoroughly suitable to all the areas to which it has been applied; and the Government of India are not satisfied that the defects brought to notice are not in some measure due to the premature and wholesale extension of trial by jury to every district throughout the Presidency. This point has been commended to the consideration of the local Government. As regards Bombay, the system obtains in only six out of 23 districts. The Government of India entirely agree with the local Government, the High Court, and the local officers generally, as to the unsuitably of the present classification of offences triable by a jury.

The despatch continues:—"In Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum, there appear to have been grave and repeated failures of justice in murder cases, owing to the refusal of the jurors to convict even on clear evidence, when there is a probability of a capital sentence being passed. A perusal of the reports leaves no doubt in our mind of the propriety of the recommendation made by Justices Birdwood, Telang, and Farran, that capital cases should be altogether withdrawn from the cognisance of juries in these three districts. We have asked the local Government to consider the advisability of revising the list of offences declared triable by a jury in the Bombay Presidency; but have not as yet received information as to whether any action has been taken.

"They decline to accept: (1) that a Judge should be obliged to refer every case to the High Court in which he differs from a jury, or thinks the verdict contrary to the weight of evidence; (2) that in order to make the above change effectual, it should be distinctly laid down that it is the duty of the High Court, in such references, to determine the case on the merits, in the same way as on an appeal from a sentence passed in a trial by a Sessions Judge with assessors; (3) the concession in one form or another of a right of appeal on the facts against the verdict of a jury, advocated by the Bengal Government, the Calcutta High Court, and some of the Judges of the Madras High Court. The Bengal Government would grant an appeal only when a jury is not unanimous, and the Judge does not record his agreement with the majority."

The despatch continues:—"The results of the recent inquiry, and the combined weight of high authority which it disclosed, appeared to us to point distinctly to the adoption of one or other of two alternatives: (1) either by legislation to impose the further restrictions on the jury system which are declared by local Governments and High Courts to be necessary to provide against failure of justice; or, (2) to invite responsible local Governments to consider the question of making such necessary changes in the system as are practicable under the existing law. We were unwilling to impose the restrictions suggested in the first of these proposals. Although trial by jury in India must necessarily be subject to very different conditions from those obtaining in countries where the unanimous verdict of twelve is essential, the distinctive feature of the system is the comparative finality of the verdict, and the responsibility which is consequently imposed upon jurors in arriving at a right decision. The effect of the proposals would be to destroy this finality, and to level down a trial by jury to the system of trial with assessors. Under the first proposal the responsibility for the correctness of the verdict would, in all cases rest primarily with the Sessions Judge, and ultimately with the High Court. If in addition to this, the third proposal were adopted, and an appeal allowed on the facts, against verdicts of juries, there would be no practical difference between trial by jury and trial with assessors. Considering that in every Sessions trial, where there is no jury, the Judge is assisted by two or more assessors, we do not see what advantage there would be in retaining the jury system at all in such a form. The sense of responsibility on the part of jurors which arises from their verdict being final, would be destroyed, and the changes would involve the practical abolition of trial by jury. It is scarcely likely that a system on such lines would be further extended to any part of the country in which it is not now in force. If, therefore, the jury system is not merely to be tolerated, and continued in name, as a concession to certain sections of native opinon, but to be made a real and effective part of the machinery for the administration of criminal justice, it is necessary that it should be reformed, and given a fresh trial, on the lines stated in paragraph 10 of this despatch. If experience shows that the system, on its new footing works satisfactorily, it may be possible to extend it to a larger area and from time to time to add other offences to the list of those cognisable by juries in particular localities.

Paragraph 10, above quoted, refers to the classification of offences in the N-W. P. and Oudh.

The Government of India add: that a further practicable reform is the revision of the jury list so as to exclude incompetent persons; but they are entirely opposed to special jury lists outside the Presidency towns. An amendment of Section 303 of the Criminal Procedure Code will be required to carry out the proposal of the Bombay High Court Judges which has been accepted.

The despatch concludes: "Should these precautions be found insufficient, after further experience, it may hereafter be necessary to consider the advisability of allowing, under certain conditions, an appeal on the facts against the verdict of a jury, but at present, for the reasons above explained, we are averse to this course. In other respects no alteration of the law seems to be required. The Code, as it stands, makes the local Governments responsible for the determination of the areas as well as the classes of the cases in which trials shall be by jury before a Court of Session.

We have carefully considered whether the law should not be amended so as to require the previous sanction of our Government, before action, or certain kinds of action, in extending or restricting the system, is taken by local Governments. We have, however, decided that it would be undesirable in any way to fetter the discretion of, or limit the responsibility of, provincial Governments. It appears to us that, provided local Governments agree to follow analogous principles in selecting classes of offences which should be tried by a jury, no advantage would be gained by reserving a control in that respect to our Government. The decision whether any particular district is ripe for the application of the system must obviously depend on a minute knowledge of local circumstances and aptitudes, as to which provincial Governments alone can be fully informed.

THE OPERATIONS IN LUSHAILAND.

THE AIJAL COLUMN.

A TELEGRAM, dated Fort Aijal, 26th December, says:—The Aijal column returned from South Lalbura village on the 3rd. Owing to the delay in supplying the necessary number of coolies to move the force, the Political Officer fined the village 20 guns, Lieutenant Tytler, with 100 rifles of the military police, remaining in the village till the fine was paid, which was done within 24 hours. As some of the coolies subsequently bolted, a further fine of 20 guns will be exacted when the revenue of the village is brought into Aijal. On the 14th Mr. Davis and Captain Loch, with a small escort, visited North Lalrhimas village, proceeding afterwards to our post at Lalbura, thence along the Lalbura ridge southward by Mr. Sweet's new trace of the Aijal-Lungleh road. The trace, two feet wide, has already been completed to a point between Bungteajah old site and the Boktal hill, and it is hoped that within the next few weeks the trace will reach South Lalrhimas village. Our advance Howlong post, and the villages of Lal Nouva, were also visited, and an arrangement was come to by which Bungteyas people, who took a prominent part in the late rising, and whose villages were burnt by the Aijal column last May, will be allowed to settle on the Boktal hill, close to the line of the new road. Lieutenant Tytler, with 150 rifles of the military police, left Aijal on the 11th, moving via Jaraks, and occupied South Lalrhimas village on the 21st, no opposition being met with. We are in heliographic communication with Lieutenant Tytler, who reports that several of the leading Howlong Chiefs have come in and made their submission, and that the surrounding villages have supplied coolies, and rice readily.

Lieutenant Tytler will remain at South Lalrhimas to establish the permanent post which will be located there and will afterwards join the Aijal column, when the latter moves south again at the end of this month, to co-operate with the force from Lungleh.

As far as the situation can be judged at present, it would appear unlikely that the Howlongs will make any resistance, the punishment inflicted early in the year by the Burma and Lungleh forces having apparently had the desired effect. As many guns as possible will be demanded from the various villages implicated in the late rising, and as the two columns from Aijal and Lungleh are prepared to stop as long as may be necessary in the middle of the Howlong country, there is little doubt that the number of guns that may be demanded will be forthcoming. Next to disarmament, the most pressing matter is the re-settlement of the various villages, as it is absolutely necessary in a thinly-populated tract such as the Lushai hills, that villages capable of supplying coolies to the various columns moving about the country should be kept together; unless, therefore, the villages are allowed to re-establish themselves, it increases the difficulties, already great, which we have to contend with, in the matter of carriage and local supplies. Provided, therefore, that complete submission and full compliance with our terms be made, a peaceful solution of the Howlong question is most desirable, as renewed fighting would again delay any permanent settlement, and tend still further to re-disperse the already scattered communities.

A Message from Lungleh (26th December) says: Major Pulley and Captain Shakespear started from here on the 24th with 50 Gurkhas and 25 military police for Lalhuova, our advanced base, where they are due to-day.

Yesterday communication by heliograph was opened up with the Aijal column at Lalrhima, from Lalthangboga.

Eighty-eight of the 3rd Gurkhas, and two guns of the Kohat Mountain Battery arrived here to-day.

On the second January 100 Gurkhas will probably move out to Lalhuovar, if transport is available. Two hundred and fifty Gurkhas, with 100 Military Police, with two guns, will be used for further operations from Lalhuovar towards Vansuijas Stockade. When Lalhuovar has been completely stocked with ration an advance will be made. The health of the troops is excellent.

THE NECESSITY FOR AN AFGHAN BLUE-BOOK.

REFERRING to our suggestion of a few days ago regarding affairs in Afghanistan, the *Pioneer* writes: It has, we see, been suggested that the time is ripe for the publication of another Central Asian Blue-book, dealing, of course, more particularly with Afghan affairs. This we understand, is the view held by the Government of India, who are naturally anxious that their policy should be justified in the eyes of the world. Whether the Mission goes to Jellalabad or not, it is important that the public should see what the difficulties have been of dealing with the Amir, and how momentous are the issues which have declared themselves during the last two or three years. It is an easy matter for critics both in England and India to denounce the Government and all its works where the management of the long stretch of frontier from the Hindu Kush to the Baluchistan desert is concerned; but the writers invariably fail to realise the dangers which would inevitably arise if their own policy of indifference and non-intervention were adopted. If they had had their way on the north, the Russians would now be in secure possession of the Passes leading from the Upper Oxus Valley, with a Governor at Hunza and Chitral, if not at Gilgit itself; while further to the south the Afghans would have overrun the petty States right up to the Peshawar border, would have won over the Afridis, Orukzais, Waziris and other tribes, and effectually have blocked the way to the improvement of the lines of advance which must be taken when the great Central Asian war begins in earnest. The Government of India would desire nothing better than to rest from the irksome task of making their north-west frontier secure, and of preparing to strike an effective blow in reply to agression against Afghanistan; but they are not so blind to the danger which threatens India from the approach of a rival European Power as to sit quietly on the Indus awaiting the turn of events.

Asiatics are very susceptible to the influence of big battalions, and despise friends and enemies alike who show timidity or doubt of their own strength. They would see in "masterly inactivity" nothing beyond fear, and they would contrast the inert attitude of England on her Indian border with the vigorous and determined action of Russia in extending her dominions in Central Asia proper. Certainly the exchequer of this country would be richer millions if we let things slide; but have those who counsel inaction forgotten the scene of 1885, with the crores wasted in India and the special war-vote in England? It may come again any year, and will increase in intensity unless we can show that war has no terrors for India and that it would almost be welcomed as giving opportunity for finally settling the question of the mastery in Asia.

We are convinced that the great majority of opinions adverse to the present policy towards Afghanistan and the border tribes are due to a want of acquaintance with the facts as they are known to the Government. The latter formulates its conclusions without advancing its reasons for them: a method which irritates the average Englishman who always "wants to know" why this or that step has been taken. Let him be instructed by all means so far as is consistent with the interests of the country. Feed him with Blue-books despatches until he has mentally gorged himself with their contents, and then if he fails to assimilate the material provided for his intellectual sustenance no one will pity his dyspeptic sufferings. If he wants an Afghan Blue-book now, by all means, give him one; it will, we assure him, be very interesting reading, and no part of it more so than the long and carefully-considered despatch sent home a few months ago for the enlightenment of the present Liberal Ministry. That, at least, is a State paper which should see the light as soon as possible.

OF Mr. Gladstone's now familiar designation, "the Grand Old Man," Mr. Henry W. Lucy says: "A Diary of the Salisbury Parliament":—"The origin of the phrase is already beginning to be lost in obscurity, but the honour of its invention belongs to Sir William Harcourt. It will be found in one of his early addresses to his constituents in Derby, and had its birth amid the exultation that followed on Mr. Gladstone's return to power in 1880, on the ruin of Lord Beaconsfield's Government." Mr. Lucy adds: "There is still another name for Mr. Gladstone, reserved for the inner circle of his official colleagues. To them he is always 'Mr. G.,' and the amount of expression this initial is capable of can be estimated only by those accustomed to hear it spoken in the varying moods in which Mr. Gladstone leaves his colleagues."

Holloway's Pills.—Important for the delicate. It is difficult to determine which is the more trying to the human constitution: the damp, cold days of autumn and winter, or the keen, dry easterly winds of spring. Throughout the seasons good health may be maintained by occasional doses of Holloway's Pills, which purify the blood and act as wholesome stimulants to the skin, stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys. This celebrated medicine needs but a fair trial to convince the ailing and desponding that it will restore and cheer them without danger, pain or inconvenience. No family should be without a supply of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, as by a timely recourse to them the first erring function may be reclaimed, suffering may be spared, and life saved.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Galatea, 790 tons, Captain R Mitis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore via Colombo, with a general cargo, one cabin and six deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 73 cases opium, 53 horses and the following passengers:—Mr Dawood bin Nasser, Mr Hajee Ahmed Abdoola, Mr Ebram Chuban and 16 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Malda, 1,250 tons, Captain John Nash, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev Joseph Baizini, Revd F Carli, Revd and Mrs Erust, Revd and Mrs Fischer, Mr T S Holles, Mr W M Fletcher, Mr Cursetjee D Khambata, Mr C P de Costa and 20 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Lombardy	1750	Cole	A	P & O Co
" Volturno	1536	Johnson	B	F Muir & Co
" Kt. Commander	2731	Thomas	D	K Nixon & Co
" Kt. of St. John	2245	Billett	F	K Nixon & Co.
" Avoca	1457	Nacoda	G	Allana Munjee
" Rheinfels	1773	Weber	K	Glade & Co
" Mahanadi	...	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
" Pekin	2133	Street	M	P & O S N Co
" Cy of Wakefield	1937	Townsend	N	K Nixon & Co
" Carlo R	1799	Cremonini	Q	J Mackintosh & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Kaveri ..... Nacoda ..... Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.
The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

	No.			
S.S. Arabia	2314	Hillcoat	2	W & A Graham & Co
" D. Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F Bozoni
" Peshawur	3905	Jephson	4	P & O Co
" Imperatrix	...	Egger	7	A L S N Co
" Galatea	790	Mitis	8	L S N Co
" Niagara	1987	McComochie	9	K Nixon & Co
" Kt. Templer	2704	Pain	10	K Nixon & Co
" Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
" Idar	2595	Hughes	12	E Bates & Co
" Aston Hall	2254	McFee	14	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Galatea (s)	Mitis	Singapore, Dec 16.
	Kilwa (s)	Gimblett	Buresh, Dec 17.
	Waverley (s)	Calvert	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Lawada (s)	Whitehead	Calcutta, &c.
	Umballa (s)	Collins	Rangoon, &c.

The steamer Malda, Captain Nash, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Rheinfels, for Hamburg and Bremen.
" Arabia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Naseri, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Kt Templar s—100 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 33 bales wool and 31 bales goat hair, M Shapoorjee and Co.
Arabia s—6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Elwick s—9 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 6 bales skins, R Dhunjee; 16 bales hides and skins, P Damjee; 35 cases indigo, A Khosirau; 91 cases indigo, The Bombay Co; 417 cwts coir matting, Finlay Muir and Co.
Sutlej s—90 cwts gum, C Chutterbhoos;

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of landed property at Mahaluxmee advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further notice.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD &Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, above the offices of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery, and glassware, Hink's lamps, handsome table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets, upright piano, cooking stove, &c., the property of J. I. MURRAY, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd January, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 sweet-toned upright pianoforte, by J. P. Lindner and Son.
1 mahogany cottage pianoforte, by Rose and Co.
7 cases J. H. Haywood's bottles of blacking, kid reviver, harness composition, brown polish plate, powder quarts of black ink, waterproofing, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable double seated brougham.
1 light victoria with removeable coach box.
1 strong second-hand open car iage.
1 light bamboo cart, with strong bay mare and harness complete.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CARLTON WHISKEY FOR SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd January, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

Ex. s. s. Braunfels.

25 boxes, each 1 dozen quarts, Richard Mathews and Co.'s Carlton Whisky, 11 years old.

In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 14th January, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, the whole of the very valuable stock in trade of Mr. Fazulbhai Feroo Virjee, closing his branch shop consisting of handsome and substantial made drawing-dining and bedroom furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, magnificent cabinets, chiffoniers, almirahs, new brass bedsteads, rich table and cabinet ornaments, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 467 of 1889.

Mirza Hoosein Khan, Mirza Hassan Khan, and Bibi Nayaz Khatoon, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Oomercarry, outside the Fort .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Goverdhundas Purmanundas, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalkadevi Road, and Annanrao Venayeck, also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at New Wady, Executors of the last will, and testament of the late Purmanundas Jeewandas, and Bibi Begum Jehan, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at house No. 102, Oomercarry, Jail Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

The following immoveable property will be put up for sale by Public Auction on the 21st day of January 1893 at 4 p.m., on the premises by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, attorneys for the 1st and 2nd defendants, and the Commissioners appointed for the purpose in pursuance of the direction contained in the final decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 21st day of July 1892.

Lot No. 1.

A piece of Fazendari land, situate without the Fort in Oomercarry at the Corner of Jail Road, North Cross Lane containing 283 square yards or thereabouts which area includes half of the adjoining Jail Road North Cross Lane, together with the messuages and out houses standing thereon and in occupation of a tenant of Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 2.

A piece of fazendari land on the side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 717 square yards, which area includes half of the adjoining part of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane which piece of land adjoins Lot No. 1. together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon and in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 3.

A piece of Fazendari land on the west side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 685 square yards or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining moiety of Jail Road, North Cross Lane, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and which piece of land adjoins Lot No. 2, and is in the occupation of Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 4.

A piece of Fazendari land on the North side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 178 square yards or thereabouts, together with a stable thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 5.

A piece of Fazendari land on the North side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 66 square yards, and adjoining Lot No. 4, and is in the occupation of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 6.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 213 square yards, which area includes half of the adjoining said Jail Road Cross Lane, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 7.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 812 square yards, or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, and joins Lot No. 6, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 8.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 716 square yards, or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, and adjoins Lot No. 7, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of the abovenamed defendant, Bibi Begum Jehan.

Lot No. 9.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road North Cross Lane, containing 367 square yards or thereabouts which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road North Cross Lane, and this lot joins Lot No. 8, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esquire.

The above description is not guaranteed to be correct or complete, but full particulars and plans of the properties can be obtained on application to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, the Commissioners appointed as aforesaid or to Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq., Attorney for the plaintiffs or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

Offers in writing for purchase of the above Lots or any of them by private contract will be received by the said Commissioners until 4 P.M. on Monday the 9th day of January 1893.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, December 30, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WAREE BUNDER.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.
1 waggon of bones and a quantity of waste paper.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 23, Apollo Street, next to Messrs. Phipson & Co., valuable Club furniture, glassware, two first-rate mahogany full sized slate billiard tables, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete; one by "John Roberts & Co.," and the other by "Burroughes and Watts," a rosewood square Piano by "Rose & Co." in very good order, Madras cane matting, hanging kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods and some office furniture consisting chairs, cupboards, benches, writing tables, counters, &c., &c.

On account of the concerned—
9 casks boiler composition (Crosbies).

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 powerful grey Arab horse, 14.1½, 7 years old, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram with a chesnut Arab horse and harness.
1 strong built second-hand Victoria with removeable coach box.
1 handsome strong landau.
1 strong mail-coach, convertible into a waggonette.
1 second-hand safety bicycle, cushion tyres, lamp, bell, ball throughout, very little worn.
1 strong bay Arab horse goes in single harness.
1 handsome strong bay Arab charger.
1 Do. do. second-hand four-seated open carriage in good order.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th January, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Beehive," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and open carved teakwood and English-made mahogany and walnutwood household furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, very handsome large size pier glasses, and sideboard, handsome 18 and 24 lights hanging chandeliers, a handsome strong English-built office brougham by "Kesterton," a powerful bay Arab horse, a strong-built victoria in very good order, a handsome strong English built Landau by "Windover," suitable for a single horse, rich marble tables, the property of Messrs. M. & J. RUSTOMJEE KHARAS.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, December 30, 1892.

SWIFT AND EARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

BED-SHEETS.

FOR strong, serviceable Bed-Sheets, nothing is better than those manufactured by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 9 ft. by 5 ft. at ..... Rs. 0 15 each.
" ... 7 ... by 4 ... " ..... " 0 12 "

Samples Free. Special terms for Regiments, Hospitals, and large buyers.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
GANZ & Co., BUDA PESTH.

THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—

PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, ST. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.

In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.

ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, Motors and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).
ESTABLISHED 1885.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST.....Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED .....Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security.....Rs. 15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

2 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

5 Per cent. per annum for 12 months. } Interest paid on 1st
4½ Do. do. for 9 months. } July and 1st January,
4 Do. do. for 6 months. } or at maturity.
3 Do. do. for 4 months.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.

6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.

Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Branch : Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS : "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

Hungarian Aperient Water.
"DIAMOND MARK."
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of haemorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS :
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.
DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE.....Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 29.

AN advance of ⅛d. on the closing rate before the late holidays was established in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 38⅛d. per oz.; while, in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent lower than on Monday, at 52½ cents per oz. Demand Exchange on London having receded ¼ cent, say to Rs. 4·87½ dollars. On the London Stock Exchange re-opening yesterday, Consols advanced ⅛ per cent. to 98; and Indian Sterling Loan was ½ per cent. higher, at 108¼; while 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅞ per cent. up, at £63½. In Paris, French Rentes had recovered a portion of the late decline, and were quoted at 97½; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·13. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay was 6d. higher, at 10s. 6d. per ton.

At the Biddings for 45 lakhs of Indian Council Bills yesterday, the whole amount was allotted among the three Presidencies, at 1s. 2 21-32d. Calcutta getting 24 lakhs; Bombay 11¼ lakhs; and Madras 9½ lakhs, the rate obtained is 1-32d. higher than that of the regular allotments made last week, and of the extra Bills placed meantime. A small amount of extra bills on Bombay was placed yesterday at an advance of 1-32d. on the above rate. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered next Wednesday. The Exchange Banks buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2½d.

Since business was resumed in Liverpool, the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton has remained at 5½d. per lb., and Surats are unchanged in value; but American Arrivals advanced 5-64d. from last Friday evening's quotations, in all positions, the extreme quotations being 5 13-16d. for December-January shipment, and 5 5-16d. for April-May. The market closed form last evening; Surats hardening, and Arrivals firm; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, without any East Indians. The day's Imports were 51,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, 9⅞ cents. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton; but March Futures were three pounds higher, at 9·89 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 26,000 bales, making the total figures for the present season compare as follows with those of the two preceding years :—

	1892	1891	1890
Wednesday's Receipts...	26,000	38,000	42,000
Four days' Receipts...	121,000	154,000	192,000
Since 1st Sept.....	3,489,000	4,723,000	4,413,000

Here Cotton has been firm, at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy; but only a small business has been passing in either direction. Exporters have bought 1,000 bales of ready new Cotton, consisting of 400 Bengals, at Rs. 216-28; 300 Hingunghat, at Rs. 263; 200 Karanja, at Rs. 257; and 100 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 243; while the Mills have taken 300 bales of New Khangaum, at Rs. 240-42; and 100 each of Chalisgaum, at Rs. 220; Dhulia, at Rs. 217; Bengals, at Rs. 230; and Akola, at Rs. 248; besides 100 Old Barsee, at Rs. 226-9; and 100 old Compta, at Rs. 202 per candy.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports received from the Cotton-growing districts this morning state that 8 cents of rain had fallen at Khangaum, and 34 cents at Julgaum, in the Oomra circle; and the weather was cloudy at Beawar in the Bengal circle, and in some districts in the Dhollera circle, as well as at Broach (though with sunny intervals); but no rain beyond that mentioned above had fallen, and the crop continued to flourish in the Broach, Dhollera, and Dharwar districts as well as at Bellary.

WHEAT has been taken for export to only a small extent to-day, and the market has been quiet in tone at last quotations all round.

SEEDS have been steady, with a moderate business doing by shippers on the basis of last rates for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	8,109	bales.
Wheat	19,636	qrts.
Linseed	7,690	"
Rapeseed	3,729	"
Gingelly	8,140	"
Poppy seed	601	"
Groundnuts	5,303	"
Castorseed	813	"
Rice	10,487	"

FREIGHTS are quiet. Business has been done for Trieste and Venice, for January shipment, at 12s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 2⅝d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand, at which there was no enquiry, and the rate very soon became 1-32d. higher, all round, when only a little was done, and, in one direction, we hear of 1s. 2 11-16d. being accepted for ready Telegraphic. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2 27-32d has been the ruling rate throughout the day, and a moderate amount of Bills have been placed for December-January delivery; the market closing steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 11-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 21-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 23-32d.
Credits do.	1s. 2 27-32d.
Francs do.	1·56

GOVERNMENT PAPER has again declined materially to-day, 103 7-8 having been quoted for Fours for cash; 103 13-16 for next week's settlement; and 103 11-16 for the February account; and at closing a further drop of 1-16 per cent. on these rates was quoted.

SHARES.—This market remains closed for the holidays.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable San Thome-Loanda interrupted.
Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at noon on Friday, the 30th instant.
Turkish route right to Busreh. Interrupted beyond.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th Dec., 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	23	..	..	...	...
Teheran	29	2	38 p.m.	..	22
Suez	29	2	55 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 29th Dec., 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	29	41	..	1
" Kurrachee	..	17	...	1
" Madras	...	59	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 28th December, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·910
Temperature of the Air	76·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·6
Dew Point	66·4
Relative humidity of Air	·0712
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·8
General Directions of Wind	ENE, ESE, ENE, W. WNW, ENE, E.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	179

*From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 28.

10 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — 76·1

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29.

6 a.m.	74·0
10 a.m.	77·9
2 p.m.	80·6
4 p.m.	80·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FANSHAWE—December 23, at Holly Lodge, Simla, the wife of A U Fanshawe, of a son (born dead).
NELSON—December 21, at Mian Mir, the wife of Captain E F Nelson, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
SINCLAIR—December 20, at Lahore, the wife of J A Sinclair, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.
ST. LEGER—December 24, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of Mr William Douglas St Leger, Organist and Choirmaster, St George's Cathedral, of a son.
TWEEDDELL—December 21, at Fyzabad, the wife of Lieut H Tweddell, 4th (P A V's) B I, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GODFREY-FAUSETT—WATSON—December 15, at Midnapore, by the Rev H Whitehead, Richard Firmer Godfrey Godfrey-Faussett, Bengal Police, second son of Godfrey Trevelyan Godfrey-Faussett, of Doward House, Monmouth, to Annie Isabel, daughter of the late William Francis Watson, Solicitor, Calcutta.
JOHNSTONE—STEPHEN—December 22, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev G E Nicolls, M A, Chaplain, Capt A A G Johnstone, 5th Punjab Infantry, P F F, youngest son of Major-General H C Johnstone, C B, late Bengal Staff Corps, to Bessie Sutherland, eldest daughter of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Col A Stephen, Bengal Medical Service.
STRINGFELLOW—HEAVEN—December 24, at all Saints' Church, Allahabad, by the Revd Brook Deedes, M A, Senior Chaplain, Henry Parker, eldest son of H W Stringfellow, Esq, of Chichester, to Emily Dorothy, youngest daughter of the late Revd W H Heaven, M A, Vicar of Netheravon, Wilts.
WALKER—HOGGE—December 21, at Christ Church, Kamptee, by the Revd J O'F Wilcocks, Chaplain, Lieutenant Henry George Walker, 12th Bombay Infantry, to Mary Rowena, daughter of the late Colonel Charles Hogge, C B, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

DEATHS.

BERRIE—December 21, at Mianwali, Mary Berrie, widow of the late John Berrie, of Karachi, aged 73.
CHESTER—On Caristmas morning, at Vepery, Madras, Ada, daughter of the late R Chester, Mofussil Police (Ganjam), after a severe and painful illness.
FANSHAWE—December 23, at Holly Lodge, Simla, Louie, the beloved wife of A U Fanshawe.
WATSON—December 15, at Cossebelle, Hyeres, the beloved wife of General Sir John Watson, V C, K C B.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A PARSEE."—We have forwarded your communication to the proper quarter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1892.

IN an unpretentious but very interesting volume published by Kegan Paul, London, Mr. C. E. Biddulph, of the Uncovenanted Service, has condensed the results of his observations during "Four Months in Persia and a Visit to Transcaspia." The writer had excellent and quite exceptional opportunities of becoming acquainted with the actual state of things in the Persian monarchy. His services were lent by the Government of India to the Tobacco Corporation, which was formed some two years ago to obtain from a syndicate the tobacco monopoly which Major Talbot had obtained from the Shah, under circumstances which gave rise to much heated controversy and a good deal of misrepresentation at the time. As everybody knows, the concession proved unworkable. The Mullahs lent all their influence to the patriotic and semi-religious movement of opposition, which was so strong and so general that the Shah was compelled to cancel the concession. The Corporation claimed half-a-million sterling, and had the claim allowed—at all events, on paper. The Russian Government, it was understood, offered to advance the amount to the Shah. This handsome and disinterested offer attracted universal attention; happily other arrangements were made by which the Imperial Bank of Persia undertook to finance the liquidation so that the claim preferred by the Corporation may be paid in English gold instead of in Russian paper. Mr. Biddulph's mission was to visit Persia and report for the information of the Corporation on the condition and prospects of the tobacco trade in the Shah's dominions. With that report and the subject of it, the volume just published has nothing to do. The tobacco concession and what it led to—little short of a revolution in Persia—is indeed scarcely mentioned. But an Indian official deputed to visit every part of the country on a mission which placed him in immediate communication with representatives of every class likely to be interested in the preparation, sale, and consumption of tobacco, could not fail to enjoy opportunities for observation which would not be presented to the ordinary tourist or traveller—opportunities which familiarity with oriental habits and ways of thought would enable him to turn to the best account. We have accordingly not only an interesting but suggestive and informing a book on the situation in Persia, and in the territory of her Russian neighbour in Transcaspia.

Mr. Biddulph is not a Russophobe; he does not like Mr. Curzon cumber every page with allusions to the Punic faith and insatiable ambition of the Northern Power. He recognises that the Russians have put an end once for all to man-stealing and freebooting in Central Asia, and that the railway from Batoum to Baku and from the Caspian to Samarkand enables the traveller to pass in first-class saloon carriages through territories which were inaccessible to civilization twenty years ago. But he is not a Russophile. He does not for a moment imagine that the Russians have accomplished in Central Asia anything approaching in magnitude or difficulty the work accomplished by the British in India. The attempts to irrigate some portions of the fertile soil which covers the greater part of the steppe south of the Caspian are creditable, but the Russian engineers can never accomplish what the Public Works have done almost silently in Scinde, the Punjab, and in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. And for this among other reasons, that they have no Indus or Ganges, to provide an inexhaustible supply of water to feed irrigating canals. The Oxus itself is a mountain torrent on a vast scale, wholly untameable, shallow and capricious, and the other rivers are of less volume than the Oxus. These considerations are important, as they lead to the conclusion that whatever efforts Russian engineers may make to bring the fertile plains of Transcaspia under general cultivation, the result cannot be otherwise than partial and disappointing. The green patches of cultivation must always bear but a small proportion to the broad steppe, which there is not sufficient water to irrigate. There is now abundant reason to doubt the stories of the large populations which were said in former ages to inhabit this region, and of the great cities destroyed by the massacres of Timour and Zenghis Khan. Mr. Biddulph deems it impossible for any one who has seen the ruins of the vast cities, within twenty miles of Delhi, to believe that the small remains of old cities, near Merv, denote any population on the Indian scale. He doubts if any of the Central Asian cities of former days could have held more than fifty or sixty thousand inhabitants, and is of opinion that Samarcand and Bokhara were never equal in size or splendour to Ahmedabad or a hundred other similar Indian cities. The conclusion he arrives at is that the region is and has always been incapable of supporting a large population, and that the conditions are such that the Russians cannot alter them fundamentally, though they may improve them to a certain extent. Hence it will be impossible for them at any time to look to Transcaspia for supplies for large armies destined to invade Afghanistan or India. They now keep the number of troops in that territory as low as possible, so as to avoid the cost of importing supplies. There is no granary within reasonable distance of Afghanistan, such as we have in India where the supplies are practically inexhaustible. On another point, bearing directly on the question of the Russian menace to India Mr. Biddulph's observations are equally deserving of attention. The petroleum supplies in the Baku region are supposed to be unlimited. When he was at Baku, a petroleum spring had burst at Bala Khani, and immense quantities of oil were thrown up, flooding the whole neighbourhood. Every effort to close the opening failed. Nine inch bars were worn through by the impulse of the oil and the erosion of the sand which it carried in suspension. Stout iron bars were disposed of as fast as they were put on, as if they were wooden beams. But it is a mistake to suppose that this pressure will last. The oil is recklessly wasted, but nothing has been done to control the supply. It is already getting more difficult to get down to the petroleum springs and the boring has to be continually deepened. The railways and the steamers on the Caspian obtain their fuel from the waste products of the petroleum refineries, at an almost nominal cost. Coal is scarce and very dear, and is not equal to the petroleum refuse for heating purposes. When the supply of petroleum falls off, the motive power of Russian civilisation in Central Asia will be considerably diminished. A Russian officer on board the Baku steamer in answer to some words in this sense said in English "Oh, if petroleum fails something else will turn up!"—a remark which struck Mr. Biddulph as peculiarly oriental.

Mr. Biddulph's estimate of the possibilities of large developments of trade in Persia differs considerably from that with which concessionaires of all type from Baron Reuter to Major Talbot have familiarised the investing world. Only one-fifth of the entire territory is cultivable, the rest being rocky mountain or sandy and desert plain. The cultivable part of the country is for the most part limited to the margin of the rivers which run through the plains. A considerable portion of the natural springs in the neighbourhood of the mountains pass through strata laden with salt, and are therefore useless for purposes of irrigation or anything else. Salt is held in solution in most of the rivers and wells, and when the surface of the ground has been irrigated with the water, an efflorescence is left which glitters in the sun. From such a country it is not to be expected that there can be much surplus grain available for exportation. There is an abundance of cultivable land which is not under cultivation, and every family can grow enough on a patch of it for their own needs, while the plain and mountain supply inexhaustible pasturage for sheep, which supply milk, cheese, meat, and wool. Consequently the population, though poor in the sense of having little or no money, live fairly well, and have a comfortable appearance. But the conditions of a great yield of produce for foreign export do not exist. Moreover, there is scarcely a road in the country; and if there were, there are no draught animals which could pull laden carts up the declivities of the endless mountain passes. There have never been roads in Persia, for they would have been practically useless. Pack horses and mules are alone possible for transport. The tracks *might* be usefully improved with a view to facilitating and cheapening this mode of transport. Railways are for similar reasons unsuitable to the country; even were they constructed, the cost of haulage on the acclivities of the hills which must be traversed to gain the great central plateau, would be enormous, having regard to the price of coal. And when all was done there would be very little to export, and of imports not much. It is a thousand pities, says Mr. Biddulph quite frankly, that so many misconceptions in regard to Persia should not only have been allowed to exist in the minds of the European public, but actually encouraged for political reasons by the representatives of the several rival European Powers who are striving for predominance. The consequence has been a rush of adventurers eager for concessions, which the Shah has granted indiscriminately as a means of replenishing his private purse.

WHEN Baron de Reinach died and was buried it was promptly asserted that he was not dead and had not been buried. It was affirmed with the positiveness of absolute knowledge that he had absconded and was living in hiding beyond the French frontier. The Government were challenged to exhume the coffin to show that it was not empty. Less furious partisans had the presence of mind to vary the accusation, so that it might not be disproved by the finding of the body in the tomb and its identification; they alleged that the Baron had committed suicide to avoid exposure and its consequences. The Loubet Ministry fell because it resisted the demand for exhumation, which could only be legally effected by an order of a Court of Justice. The new ministry waived the point of legality and the tomb was opened. A body was in the coffin, and it was incontestably that of the famous financier. The cry was at once raised that there were indubitable evidences that death had been occasioned by atropine, self-administered to defeat justice and the law. All this farrago of wild and random accusation turns out to have been utterly baseless. The Baron did not abscond; he did not commit suicide; he died from a malady which nearly carried him off two years before. All this shows that it is not necessary to give implicit credence to the circumstantial and persevering calumnies which excited partisans level at their opponents when the spirit of faction runs high. The late Baron de Reinach was a man of sixty years of age. His father was a banker, and left him a very considerable fortune, which he increased by large speculations in the *haute finance*, for which he gave up ordinary banking. He was also gifted with talents of quite another order and arranged the librettos of many ballets, put on the stage of the Grand Opera in Paris. He combined business and pleasure, and was one of the most influential financiers and the most popular viveurs in the French capital. Victor Emmanuel rewarded his success in floating Italian loans by making him a Baron in the year 1866. He was a remarkable man, possessed of great sagacity, and endowed with a charm of manner and an appearance of bonhomie, which helped him not only to accumulate immense resources, but to obtain the gratitude of the ladies of the corps de ballet for whom he composed his librettos. "Kiss those little darlings for me!" he once wrote to the director of the Opera. Paris could not bring itself to believe that such a man could die at sixty like an ordinary mortal.

YESTERDAY'S Bombay *Government Gazette* contains a notification concerning the application of the money left under the will of the late Sir Mungaldass Nathuboy. The money has been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowment, and a scheme for its administration has been approved. The income is to be administered by a committee of three Guzerathi Hindus, to be nominated by the Governor-in-Council. The school for which the money was set aside is to be known as the Sir Mungaldass Nathubhoy Guzerathi Hindu Girls' School, and the first committee will consist of Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy Mr. Manasukharam S. Tripathi, Mr. Vizbhuchandass Atmaram, and they are to see that it is conducted in all respects in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Educational Department, in so far as they be not at variance with the wishes of the donor, who has expressly requested that nothing repugnant to the religious beliefs and prejudices of Guzerathi Hindus sh

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DUBLIN OUTRAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The man Kevans, who was arrested in Ireland on suspicion of being implicated in the Dublin outrage has been released.

THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

PARIS, Dec. 28.

The reported discovery of copying books in the Panama Canal Company's Offices implicating certain Senators and Deputies in the scandal is officially denied.

The official medical analysis of the viscera of the late Baron Reinach has discovered no poison, and death is declared to have been from natural causes.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

A terrible explosion took place here to-day, caused by an Italian workman having attempted to thaw some frozen dynamite which was stored in the New York Long Island tunnel works. The force of the explosion was terrific, and Long Island City was shaken as if from a severe earthquake. The factory, Post Office, and many other buildings were wrecked, and took fire. Six people were killed and many mutilated.

The man who caused the accident, and who had his arms blown off and his eyes destroyed, has been arrested.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, with the homeward Indian mails of the 24th instant, arrived here at 4 a.m., to-day.

MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

THIRD DAY.

THE STEWARDS' PURSE.

Mr Woolmer's Silver Queen, 10st 7lb, Owner 1
Mr Maccartie's Canopus, 10st 5lb, Ryder 2
Col Hunt's Come Away, 9st 13lb, Mr Stewart 3

Also ran Compliment and Leven. Time—1 min. and 20 secs.

THE RAMNAD PURSE.

Mr Macpherson's Carlton, 8st 8lb, Gibbs 1
Mr Desaraj Ur's Beeswing, 8st 8lb, Kendall 2
Mount Confederacy's Meg, 7st 13lb, Mirza 3

Also ran Marquis and Parakaretu.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA DERBY.

Mr. Woolmer's Flashlight, 9st 10lb, owner, disqualified for crossing.
Mr Chamundi's Tantallan, 10st 9lb, Kendall 1
Mr Woolmer's Monk, 8st 12lb, Gibbs 2
Mr Ernest's Myasmya, 9st 3lb, Mr Armstrong 3

Also ran Regius. Time—2 min. and 57 secs.

THE MADRAS STEEPLECHASE.

Mr Woolmer's Chandler, 10st, Mr Stewart 1
Mr Armstrong's Sir Giles, 10st, Captain Maunsell 2
Mr Maccartie's Gold, 11st 9lb, Captain Holmes 3

Also ran Eclipse. Time—3 min. 51 secs.

THE MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' PURSE.

Mr. Petro's Fedora, 8st 8lb, Kendall 1
Mr. Abdoola bin Faras' Artist, 7st 9lb, Noor Mahomed ... 2
H H Aga Khan's venture, 8st 6lb, Gibbs 3

Also ran Soocab.

THE GAJAPATI RAO PURSE.

Mr Cotton's Councillor, 7st 13lb, Ryder 1
The Adyar Confederacy's Wellington, 9st 11lb, Mr Maccartie 2
Captain Legallais' Barbara, 9st 3lb, Thompson 3

Also ran Dolly and Tiny. Time—3 min. 3¼ secs.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

THIRD DAY.

To-day's races were not up to the two former days in point of sport and attendance. The favourites won six out of seven events.

THE PONY HURDLE RACE.

Mr Villier's Buchanan, 11st 12lb 1
Mr. Rodocanachi's Altresnita, 10st 10lb 2
Mr. Howard's Erin's Pride, 10st 10lb 3

Won by three lengths. Mr. Fiddles who was riding Moonstone was thrown in the first hurdle and broke his arm. Time.—3 min. and 2 secs.

THE GUNNY MEAH CUP.

The Maharaja of Patiala's Sunshine, 8st 10lb 1
Mr Apcar's Sabot, 8st 10lb 2
The Maharajah of Patisla's Goldleaf, 9st 3

Won by three-quarter length. Time—2 mins. and 19 secs.

THE PONY SELLING RACE.

Mr Crawford's Duchess of Albany, 8st 1
Mr Charles' Bonnett, 12st 8lb 2
Mr Bob's Achievement, 9st 8lb 3

Won easily by three lengths. Time—1 min. and 22 4-5 secs.

SANDOWN PARK STAKES.

The Maharajah of Patiala's Eider, 9st 5lb 1
The Maharajah of Cooch Behar's Drummer Boy, 8st 9lb 2
Mr Gregory's Miladi, 8st 9lb 3

Also ran Little Prince, Minihaha, Pilomath, Escapade, and four others. This was a good race with a close finish. Won by half a length. Time—1 min. and 3 secs.

THE SECOND COOCH BEHAR CUP.

The Maharaja of Patiala's Catarina, 9st 1
Mr. Payne's Ben Bolt, 7st 7lb 2
Mr Gregory's Whimbrel, 9st 3

Won by three-quarter length. Time—2 min. and 13 3-5 secs. Also ran Rat, Moorhouse, Ernest, Portland, and Eclipse.

THE PONY STAKES.

The Maharajah of Patiala's the Brat, 8st 2lb 1
The Maharajah of Patiala's Parvo, 8st 11lbs 2
Mr Ayaner's David, 8st 11lb 3

Won by a length. Time—1 min. and 24 2-5 secs.

THE WELTER SELLING RACE.

Captain Scale's Killalo, 8st 9lb 1
Mr Villier's Orchid, 8st 12lb 2
Mr Abram's Helmsman, 9st 13lb 3

Won by a neck. Time—1 min. and 33 secs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Dec. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Dec. 28.

O. L. steamer Orient from Australia arrived.

COLOMBO, Dec. 29.

French mail steamer Sydney from Aden arrived.
H. M. S. Tamar, from London arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats hardening.

Good Dhollera	4 3-8

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes	97¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63⅜
Bar Silver	38⅛

Two gentlemen of Milan—Messrs. De Lutti and Agrati—who have had a little difference with regard to a lady, agreed the other day to fight a duel on Swiss territory in the Ticino. As it turned out however, the thing was easier said than done. Arriving at the station of Chiasso, accompanied by a couple of seconds, a doctor, and a servant carrying a bundle containing sabres, they were interrogated by the Swiss police, and politely requested to go back across the frontier into Italy. They did so, and finally selected the environs of a little village named Mendrisio for the encounter. Here again they were doomed to disappointment, if such it can be called. No sooner had they crossed swords than a large St. Bernard dog, who had been eying the proceeding with evident suspicion, rushed into the fray, and growled so fiercely at the two swordsmen as to thoroughly terrify them. After this the affair was amicably settled, and principals, seconds, doctor, and servant went home by train together.

CRICKET.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM *VS.* THE PARSEES

The return match between Lord Hawke's Eleven and the Parsees was contested yesterday before a gathering which numbered between ten and fifteen thousand spectators. The decisive defeat which the Zoroastrians inflicted on their opponents last week does not appear as if it will be repeated in the present conflict. The *personnel* of Lord Hawke's eleven is without doubt considerably stronger, and the fine score of 139 which they put up by more consistent play than was displayed in their first clashing with their opponents more fully justified the reputation with which they have come to India. When the combatants met one another in the first encounter the odds were greatly against the visitors. The intensity of the heat and the excessive glare which prevailed made it supremely difficult to oppose the bowling of the Parsees, which is considered to be the finest in India. By a stroke of good luck Lord Hawke won the toss, and went in on a fast wicket which played in its usual unsteady character at this time of the year. The feature of the day was the grand innings of Jackson who completely sustained his reputation as a first-rate cricketer by the magnificent form he displayed at the wickets yesterday. His style is pretty and graceful and he exercises a judgment in hitting which has seldom been seen on the Bombay ground. Bowler after bowler amongst the Parsee eleven went on, but were faultlessly played. His stand at the wickets was admired for the coolness and the precision with which he batted the Parsee bowlers, who resorted to every kind of method in bowling, both off and leg breaks, and swift and medium pace deliveries. The Parsees went in after lunch and three wickets went down for little or nothing. But Messrs. Mody, Pavri, and Kanga brought quite a change upon the disastrous innings of the van, and brought the score well up to twelve short of the century amidst the wildest excitement. The superb fielding of Robinson at point was greatly admired and was of a character seldom seen. When the match was closed for the day the Parsees had rattled up a score of eighty-eight.

Lord Hawke and Hornsby went to the wickets and were opposed to the bowling of Pavri and Bapasola. Both batsmen soon took the sting out of the bowling, and after half-an-hour's play brought twenty on the board. Hornsby was almost dismissed for a catch, which just slipped out of Bapasola's hands. In his excitement he flung the ball on the ground with a violence, which resulted in four being accredited to Hornsby. Thirty were telegraphed, and Hawke was clean bowled by Pavri after contributing eight. (Score 31-1-8). Kanga was put on in Bapasola's place, and the choice had the effect of scattering Hornsby's wicket after he was joined by Gisbon. The retiring batsman put twenty-one to his account. (Score: 31-2-21.) Wright, who now came in, could not score more than three he was caught by Writer at point. (Score: 36-3-3.) J. Gibson received the company of Jackson. Mathews did not all improve, for when Gibson obtained three he was given out leg-before-wicket. (Score, 41-4-3.) Hill and Jackson came together. After keeping up a good defence Jackson and Hill get three successive boundry hits, which caused sixty to be telegraphed amidst great applause. Pavri made way for Mody, while Writer was tried in place of Kanga at the Market side. The left-hand bowler who bowls with a big break from leg fairly surprised Hillin his last ball, and spread-eagled his wickets when he had made twelve. (Score: 62-5-12.) Robinson, whose form has not been seen since Lord Hawk's team have played in Bombay, partnered Jackson, who was playing a grand game. His companion who plays very prettily, kept his wicket in hand by most careful play, and during his innings with Jackson brought the total up to 90, when he placed a catch in Cooper's hands, who held it safely. (Score: 90-6-4.) It was unfortunate Robinson should have succumbed so early. His companion Jackson was joined by Vernon, who was opposed to Pavri again at the Pavilion end. The century was brought up with a drive for three by Jackson amidst rounds of applause, and just as tiffin was called he made a superb drive off Pavri to the boundary.

On resuming after lunch Vernon scored a treble off Bapasola, Hill making a single. But before the over was ended, Hill's career was ended, for he played the last ball in to his wicket. His 39 runs were made in excellent style, not giving a single chance all through. (Score: 118-7-39.) H. Wright joined Vernon, who also made a boundary hit, was smartly taken in the slips by Bapasola off Writer. (Score: 124-8-15.) Maclean partnered Wright, who out Writer, in fine style to the tents for four, Maclean contributing a similar number off a clean low drive, which brought the 130 up. Gagrat relieved Bapasola at the Market end. Maclean scored a single off his first ball, Wright cutting his next for four. But in attempting another single, Maclean was run out. (Score: 133-9-5.) Heseltine, the last man in, opened his account with a single, but Writer settled him in the first ball of the next over, the innings closing for 139.

The Parsees commenced their innings at five minutes to four, sending in Machliwalla and Cooper, Jackson opening the attack from the Pavilion end, Cooper cut his third ball sharp, but Gibson smartly stopped in, a single only being run. Hornsby trundled from the Market end. Cooper placed the second ball in Robinson's hands, where it remained safe. (Score: 1-1-1.) D. E Mody joined Machliwalla, who in being too eager to score, spooned a ball from Hornsby up into the air, and suffered in consequence. (Score: 2-2-1.) Gagrat filled the vacancy, but was dismissed by Robinson very smartly, returning a ball to the wicket from point, knocking down his wickets before he could regain his crease. (Score: 2-3-0.) D. D. Kanga followed on, Mody livened the game a bit in cutting Jackson to the tents for four, following it up with a double. Kanga contributed three more off the first ball of Hornsby's next over, the telegraph showing 10 at the same time. Heseltine missed a difficult one from Kanga, four runs being run off the chance. Mody added three more in the next over. Kanga cut Jackson to the boundary for four, bringing the 20 up at the same time. Before the over was finished Kanga added a double and a single in quick succession. Kanga put on a three, Mody following it with a boundary, 30 being run up at the same time. But Mody's career was cut short for he was held by Jackson at mid-wicket. (Score: 33-4-14.) Pavri joined Kanga and opened with a single, Kanga drove Hornsby for four. Heseltine relieved Jackson. Pavri put his second ball away to leg for four, the score rising to 40 in consequence. Kanga drew Hornsby to leg for three, treating Heseltine similarly. Pavri followed with a double, and the 50 was run up at the same time Pavri put Heseltine away to leg for four, stealing a single in the same over. Hill was put on at this stage, at the Pavilion end. Kanga snicked his last ball, and got six for it amidst thunders of applause, the follow-on being saved by this stroke. The batsmen seemed to have fairly collared the bowling by this. But in Hornsby's next over Kanga was given out l.-b.-w. (Score: 64-5-33.) D. Kanga took his place. Five maidens followed in succession, Pavri upset the monotony in putting Hill to leg for three, Kanga following it up with four, the telegraph showing 70 at the same time. Four byes were added off Hill. But in Hornsby's next over Pavri was cleaned bowled after a carefully played innings of 19. (Score: 77-6-19.) Bapasola joined Kanga, and skied Hornsby's third ball, running three off it. But Hill terminated his career by upsetting his wickets. (Score: 80-7-3.) R. E. Mody took his stand at the wickets, and managed to score two off the first ball he received, following it up with a boundary and a single when time was called, the score standing at 88.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.

1st Innings.

Lord Hawke, b Pavri	8
J H J Hornsby, b Kanga	21
A E Gibson, l-b-w b Pavri	3
C Wright, c Writer, b Pavri	3
F Jackson, b Bapasola	39
A J L Hill, b Writer	12
J S Robinson, c Cooper, b Writer	14
Vernon, c Bapasola, b Writer	15
Maclean, run out	5
Heseltine, b Writer	1
H Wright, not out	10
Extras	8
Total	139

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Pavri	75	43	5	3
Bapasola	40	33	1	1
M Kanga	35	19	1	1
R E Mody	25	14	0	0
Writer	51	16	3	4
Gagrat	5	6	0	0

Pavri and Mody bowled one wide each; Mody bowled two no-balls.

PARSEES.

1st Innings.

R D Cooper, c Robinson, b Hornsby	1
M Machliwalla, c and b Hornsby	1
B D Gagrat, s Robinson, b Hornsby	0
D E Mody, c Jackson, b Hornsby	14
D D Kanga, l b w Hornsby	33
M E Pavri, b Hornsby	19
Bapasola, b Hill	3
R E Mody, not out	9
M D Kanga, not out	8
D Daruwalla, D N Writer } to bat.	
Total	88

It is stated that Pandit Zankak will relieve Bakhshi Parmanand of the Governorship of Jammu on 1st January 1893, who is then to be transferred to Kashmir.

THE DEATH OF LIEUT. ELPHINSTONE.

Dr. Thomas Blaney, the City Coroner, investigated the circumstances, which brought about the untimely death of a promising young officer, named Lieutenant Douglas Bonar Elphinstone, in the service of the Royal Engineers, at the European General Hospital, yesterday morning. The deceased was quite a young man, being only twenty-two years of age, and was under treatment for fever. As the evidence will show the patient left his bed in a state of delirium of fever, and climbing over the railing on the second floor of St. George's Hospital, precipitated himself to the ground from a height of forty-five feet. The unfortunate man fell upon his face upon a recently-prepared flower-bed and succumbed an hour afterwards to internal hœmorrhage consequent upon rupture of the spleen. The following evidence was recorded at the inquest:—

Lieutenant Francis Wyatt Watling said: I am a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, and live at 38, Marine Lines. I have looked at the body before this inquest and identify. The age of the deceased was about 22 years. Deceased came to India about two months ago. On the 24th instant I came to Bombay from Deolali to stay with the deceased who was then living at 38, Marine Lines, where I am now living. When I came down the deceased was suffering from high fever. The fever continued all Christmas Day and on Monday morning. At about one o'clock on Monday I brought the deceased to the European General Hospital, and left him here. I saw the deceased again the next evening. Deceased was then feverish, but not delirious and talked rationally. I stayed with the deceased for about a quarter of an hour when I left him, at about 5-30 p.m., I did not see him alive again and never saw him in a state of delirium. To the best of my knowledge the deceased was of sober and of abstemious habits. I have known him for the last six weeks.

George Ellis Cave, a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, attached to the Turret ship s.s. Abyssinia, now lying in the Bombay harbour, said: I am now a patient in the European General Hospital, and have been in that institution for the last three weeks. I did not see the deceased admitted into hospital, but I knew that a patient, named Elphinstone, was in the hospital, and was in my ward. Personally I know nothing about him. The first time I remember seeing the deceased was about noon yesterday. The deceased was then on the balcony of the second storey of the new hospital, and I was sitting in the balcony with my back to him. I did not see him come on the balcony. The first I saw of him was when he was climbing over the railing. Deceased got over the railing, and dropped down feet foremost. Deceased was about twelve or fifteen feet from where I was. It all happened in a moment. An alarm was raised and the deceased was picked up and brought into the hospital. The first thing I knew about the deceased's presence was when I heard some one shout "stop him." That made me turn round and I then saw deceased climbing over the balcony. I ran to him but before I reached him he had dropped.

Raghoo Babaji, a ward-boy, attached to No. 1 ward, on the second storey of the new hospital said: The deceased was brought to the hospital three days ago suffering from fever. I have twelve patients to attend to, and the deceased was one of them. There is another ward boy with me. We are always in attendance during the day but relieve one another at meal times. There is only one ward-boy for the same number of patients during the night. It is his duty to be awake all night. At about 12-45 or 1 p. m. yesterday I was in my ward with a patient enclosed with a screen. Deceased was lying on his bed three cots away.

The Coroner: You did not see him get up from his cot?—No. But I suddenly heard an alarm in the verandah, and missed the deceased. I ran into the verandah and saw the patients looking out into the compound. I looked down and saw the deceased lying with his face on the ground. The deceased was carried to the surgery on the ground floor.

Was there any nurse attending the deceased?—Yes.

Is there a nurse for that ward?—Yes, there are two nurses in that ward.

Are they in constant attendance?.—Yes.

Was there a nurse in the ward when the deceased left his bed?—No; I don't know.

Did you give him his breakfast?—No.

Did you give him his medicine?—No, the nurse attended him.

Isabelle Carter examined said; I am a nurse in the European General Hospital, and have charge of wards Nos. 1 and 2. The deceased was a patient in No. 1 Ward, and was admitted on the 26th instant. Deceased was then suffering from fever. Dr. Arnott saw him the day before last and deceased wandered but answered questions correctly when spoken to.

The Coronor: Did you go near deceased yesterday?—Yes about half-an-hour before the doctor left his ward.

Did you speak to the deceased?—No.

Have you had occasion to observe whether the deceased was delirious or not?—Yes. I did not go near the deceased yesterday.

Did you see him doing anything strange before the alarm was raised that he had fallen out?—No. Dr. Arnott attended the deceased when he was admitted. Deceased never got delirious but wandered a little the night before last in his speech.

You mean to say the deceased was talking incoherently?—Yes. When I spoke to the deceased he seemed to wake up. In the earlier part of yesterday morning he was wandering. Deceased made no attempt to leave his bed. Dr. Arnott saw deceased between 9-30 a.m. and ten o'clock at the time of his morning visit. Deceased had to get his medicine that day at twelve o'clock. When Dr. Arnott saw a sort of twitching about the deceased's mouth he told us to keep a watch on him. In consequence of those instructions I put nurse Joyce to watch the deceased and she was relieved in half-an-hour by nurse Mullen. That would be about eleven o'clock. Nurse Joyce came back again about half-past eleven and staid till about a quarter to one. About twenty minutes to one o'clock or a quarter to one she came to me and asked me if it was still necessary to keep a watch on the deceased as he was perfectly conscious and all symptoms of the twitching had passed off. Then I went up to the deceased and spoke to him and he answered me quite consciously. He said he wished to go to sleep and that the feeling that some body was by him worried him. I told nurse Joyce she might leave him and go on with her duties in the ward, but should at the same time keep an eye on him. This was about 12-45 a.m.

What became of you?—I went downstairs and almost immediately I heard that the deceased had fallen out of the verandah.

What was the temperature of the deceased at 12-40 a.m.?—It was taken at ten o'clock by Miss Mullens during Dr. Arnott's visit, and was found to be 100·8. The temperature was also taken by Dr. Arnott.

Can you tell me what the temperature was in early morning?—At seven o'clock it was 100·4. The deceased had delirium before at 100·4 and was wandering.

Was any ice applied to his head?—Yes, iced cloths were applied constantly, the whole time the nurse was sitting by him.

And continued all the time?—I cannot tell you that.

What were the doctor's orders, that his head should be kept cool?—Yes, as far as I know. The iced cloths were also used the previous evening. The deceased took his nourishment very well. When Dr. Arnott saw that iced cloths were applied to the head of the deceased he approved of them.

Miss Helen Joyce, a nurse in the European General Hospital under nurse Carter, said: The last time I went to the deceased was twelve o'clock and I then sat with him for some time and spoke to him. Deceased answered quite rationally. I went to nurse Carter, and said I did not think it was necessary to watch him any longer. Nurse Carter came and spoke to him and said she did not think it was necessary. She told me to do the work about the wards, but at the same time to keep an eye on him. I left the deceased, but remained in the ward. I did not see the deceased at his bed. When I left the deceased I went into the ward for some labels, and directly I came out the ward-boy told me that deceased had jumped over the verandah.

Had he any iced cloth on his head when you left him?—No; the deceased had removed it himself, and as I thought it irritated him I did not replace it. I did not know the deceased was delirious at all, and did not see the twitching.

What was his temperature when you left?—I don't know as it was not taken.

Brigade-Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel Arnott, of the Indian Medical Department, the Physician in charge of the European General Hospital, said: The deceased was under my charge in ward No. 1 and was suffering from fever. I saw the deceased on the evening of the 26th. Deceased was then suffering from very high fever, the temperature being upwards of 104·6. Deceased was then quite rational, and gave me his whole history. I saw the deceased again on the morning of the 27th and seemed to be very much better, the temperature having fallen to 101 The temperature rose during the day to 103 but fell again to 102. Deceased then said he felt better. I again saw the deceased on the morning of the 28th, that is, yesterday. He was then not delirious, and his temperature was below 101. After visiting other patients in the wards I again went to see Mr. Elphinstone, and he then told me he had a certain twitching of the mouth. I did not, however, see any twitching. I examined him carefully, but could not find any of the usual signs of cerebral disturbance. The temperature appeared to be falling. I consider cerebral symptoms might arise at any moment, and ordered Nurse Carter to keep a watch on the deceased. When I had finished my work in the hospital, at about half-past eleven, I again went to see the deceased. I found him bathed in perspiration with a good pulse, cool skin, and it appeared to me the fever had left him. The deceased had four doses of quinine yesterday morning, each of five grains, given at intervals of an hour. Iced cloths had been kept to the head of the deceased during the fever. I did not see him alive again.

James Graham Hojel, Surgeon-Captain, I.M.D., and Resident Surgeon at the European General Hospital, said: I was sent for yesterday, at about 12-45 a.m., and when I came to the surgery I found the deceased there. The deceased was quite alive and knew who I was and called me by my name. He was confused, and was suffering from extreme shock. The deceased rallied for about an hour. After an hour and three-quarters he suddenly collapsed and died. There was no fracture of bone anywhere as far as could be detected. From the top of the railing on the second floor of the verandah to the ground the height is about forty-five feet. I have made an autopsy examination, and found the spleen ruptured and abdominal cavity full of blood. All the other organs were healthy. From the post-mortem appearances, I am of opinion that the cause of death was rupture of the spleen.

Captain Wells-Cole of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, at present a patient in the European General Hospital, said: I did not know the deceased. About noon, between twelve and one o'clock, I was sitting in the eastern verandah, on the second floor, reading, and heard a noise behind me. When I looked round I saw the deceased disappear over the railings. I just saw his legs. The deceased fell on the ground below. I know nothing about his illness. Deceased was in my ward opposite me.

Dr. Blaney, in summing up, said it was, indeed, a very great misfortune that a young man in the prime of life who had been in the country for only two months, and was a patient on the top floor of the European General Hospital, suffering from strong fever should have lost his life by climbing over the railing and falling upon the ground from a height of about forty-five feet. It was a case which happily did not happen very often. His friend, Mr. Watling, had told them that the deceased was very sick the day before Christmas, in the bungalow, at Marine Lines, before he was brought to the hospital. Dr. Arnott had said in his evidence that the fever was high when the deceased was admitted, but the temperature varied afterwards. The history of the circumstances which led up to the deceased's death became known yesterday. The medical history was that deceased was delirious in the morning, which was observed by the nurse who called it by another name, and the temperature then stood at 101·8. When Dr. Arnott arrived he said he found the temperature was less. The deceased was rational then, and was not talking deliriously. Dr. Arnott made three visits to the deceased, and on neither of the occasions did he observe any symptoms of delirium. When the patient complained of a twitching about the mouth, Dr. Arnott told the nurse to watch the deceased as a precautionary measure. A watching was put on, but unfortunately at the very moment it was wanted it was not there. As the jury were told the temperature went down, and when Dr. Arnott made his last visit, which he said was at about 11-30 in the morning, the temperature went down then to normal. As he said, the patient was much better, and he therefore prescribed nothing at all. The young nurse Miss Joyce appeared to have observed symptoms of what she thought was an improvement in the patient's condition. This was an hour after Dr. Arnott left, and Miss Joyce said to the superior nurse Miss Carter that she did not think the watching should be continued as the patient was better. She did not take the temperature there and then, the nurse Miss Carter went and spoke to the deceased and from her interview with him she concurred with the nurse Miss Joyce, and between them they said there was no necessity to watch him any longer. But the nurse Miss Carter said to her assistant, "keep your eye on him." With the sanction of the nurse Miss Carter, Miss Joyce left, and in that unfortunate minute the deceased was missed from his bed. The next thing that occurred was told by Lieutenant Cave which was corroborated by Capt. Wells-Cole. After the deceased fell on to the ground, he was picked up and brought into the surgery, where he was seen by Dr. Hojel, who told them the deceased was in a state of extreme shock. The height from the railing on the verandah on the second floor was about forty or forty-five feet, and from the evidence which the jury had heard the deceased seemed to have fallen on his stomach. After the *post-mortem* examination was made it was found that the effects of the fall was a rupture to the deceased's spleen. It was for the jury to say whether death was caused by the fall from the second verandah of the hospital. The only point for the jury to consider was did the deceased throw himself over while he was suffering from the delirium caused by the high fever. Dr. Arnott said he thought the deceased was better at half-past eleven on his morning visit. There was evidence the deceased was delirious the previous day, and had taken twenty grains of quinine at intervals of an hour. And there was a certain amount of cinchonisim which would not be very great in a young man of twenty-two years of age. The question for the jury was whether the evidence entitled them to say the deceased was in an unsound and rash state of mind and jumped over the railing or whether he was really suffering from the delirium of fever. If the jury were of opinion the deceased was not accountable for his actions, and that it was the delirium of fever which had caused him to throw himself over it would be their duty to say so, and that he was rightly and properly and carefully attended to in that public hospital. The deceased came to that institution to get the best possible treatment. In that hospital there were lady nurses, native ward attendants, and everything that Government could give for the treatment and comfort of sick people, and it was for the jury to consider whether all attention and appliances had been exercised and used in a right and proper manner for the preservation of the health and life of the deceased. If the jury thought that any person had not performed his or her duty it was for them to say so. If the jury thought that everything that the judicious exercise on the part of Dr. Arnott, the hospital nurses, and servants was done, then of course they would return a verdict against nobody. It was in evidence that when somebody was wanted to seize the deceased that somebody was not there. The jury must consider the whole of the evidence which led to that, and whether Dr. Arnott, as he said in his evidence, knew the man was better. The jury had also to consider whether it would have been better if Dr. Arnott's order had been punctually attended to and carried on for a longer time. At all events somebody should have been there near the deceased. Did they think that a weak girl like Miss Joyce could have done anything with a strong young man like the deceased if the endeavoured to seize him on seeing him trying to jump off the verandah. It was for them to say if Miss Carter and Miss Joyce had committed any offence in not being there or had not sufficiently used their judgment. If Dr. Arnott had been there he would no doubt have seen that all his orders would have been carried out. It was for them to think whether the nurses really neglected their responsibility before giving a criminal verdict against them. If the jury really found that the nurses did not do anything that was worthy of being entered under the section of the Penal Code which was called a rash and negligent act, then of course they could not say anything about them. The jury must consider that in a public hospital like the European General Hospital, where a valuable life was lost in that unfortunate way, it was their duty to get at the bottom of it, and endeavour to ascertain whether the hospital officials had properly done their duty or had neglected anything. And it was their duty likewise to support those officials if they found such was not the case, and to say that the deceased killed himself by falling on the ground below and rupturing his spleen, if they thought those were the true circumstances of the case. On the other hand if they did not think the nurses carried out the orders of Dr. Arnott whether it was likely they were guilty of a rash and criminal act by not doing so. But they did not do that so far as the evidence went. It would no doubt have been better if they continued to do that. The delirium was not gone from the deceased but was increasing. It was, in conclusion said Dr. Blaney, for them to say whether those two young women had committed any offence or the judgment used was not what it might have been. If they were not to blame they (the jury) should not include them in their verdict. If the jury thought that the accused had killed himself by precipitating himself from the verandah it was for them to say so.

The jury retired and after a brief deliberation unanimously returned the following verdict that the death of Lieut. Douglas Bonar Elphinstone was caused by hœmorrhage following rupture of the spleen caused by jumping from a verandah on the second storey of the European General Hospital during the delirium of fever.

The Coroner: You don't return a verdict against anybody else?

The Foreman: We don't consider the nurses are to blame.

The jury were then dismissed, and the enquiry terminated.

THE DECENNIAL CONFERENCE OF MISSIONARIES.

OPENING DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Decennial Conference of mission-workers in India opened at the Wilson College, Chowpatty, Bombay, yesterday morning. There was a large number of missionaries present representing the various missionary districts in India. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Bombay, presided, and, in opening the proceedings, said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen, and members of the Decennial Conference,—The first duty, which I have to perform this morning, is in the name of the Missionary Conference of Bombay to welcome you to our city. So far as this city belongs to us, we place it at your disposal up to our strength, and yea beyond our strength, we are willing to minister to your wants and comforts during your stay amongst us. Many of you are familiar with our city, for many have passed through it on your way to the various fields of labour, but this is the first occasion we, as a Conference, have had the privilege of inviting you to sojourn amongst us, and we trust that you will carry away with you recollections not merely of the beauties of the city, but also of the Christian kindness of those who are your brethren and sisters in this work. I have another duty to perform in the name of the College I represent, namely, to welcome you to the building in which we are now assembled, and which we place at your disposal? (Applause.) We trust here you will find comfort in your deliberations and a time of quiet and peaceful conference. There are two or three thoughts passing in my mind at the present moment as I go back in my memory to the period of which this present time marks the close—the first century of modern missions—I would remind you that it is just one hundred years ago since the first great missionary society was established in England under the pioneer of missionary work, William Carey. The centenary has already been celebrated, but it is interesting for us, meeting in 1892, to remember the first beginning of the missionary movement in the land to which so many of us belong. When we think of that beginning in its smallness and feebleness, and that we are now meeting each other in this Conference, numbering hundreds of missionary workers, men and women. The foundation then laid has grown into a vast and growing work, and we have reason to take courage from what we see before us this morning in this great representative assembly of Christian workers. Those who despise that movement in its first beginning, and foretold its failure would, if present amongst us, and could listen to the reports to be submitted to us, would see the refutation of their statements, and see the grand fulfilment of the best anticipations of those who went forward in faith. Since those days great things have been attempted, and great things have been done in the name of our God. There is another view in connection with this Conference to which I must call attention. We are here as the representatives of a large number of different churches and Societies, we are here to display to one another and to the world, to Christian and non-Christian, what the great unity of the Christian faith is. There are those who attach great importance to outward and external unity, and for whom the imposing fabric of one church, universal throughout the world, has enormous attractions, but there was something still more attractive in the representation of a large number of different churches meeting together in unity, recognizing their common brotherhood in the faith, and showing that unity which is the true unity, and runs throughout all the natural world—the unity which exists in the diversity of life. I trust that whilst the deliberations of this Conference will admit of diversity of views and works, there will be manifested to us here, and those who shall witness our deliberations, that unity of the spirit in the bond of peace, which is the great evidence of the power of a Christian life. I invite you, brothers and sisters, to join in the deliberations of this Conference with this resolve to do all that is possible for the unity of the great work to which our Lord has called us. We are not here simply to accept each other's opinions, or to force our own opinions upon one another, but we are here to listen to each other and hear what the Lord has done for us in the various departments of work in which we are engaged, to what are our hopes and fears, and learn in what way we can strengthen and support each other in the work in which we are engaged. This is the great object of the meeting of the Decennial Conference. We have not that executive authority or power to control and direct the management of the various missions represented, but we can strengthen and encourage each other, and we may learn from each other in order that our brotherhood, our sense of the communion of saints, may bring refreshing blessings and comforts which shall be felt in many years to come. (Applause.)

The Conference then proceeded to the discussion of the various papers before it.

THE WORKS AMONGST THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

In his paper on this subject Dr. S. Martin, of Sialkot, touched upon the great object of missionary work, namely, that of bringing souls to Christ and of advancing them in spiritual life. The importance of the work among the depressed classes is set forth by Paul in 1 Cor. 1, 26-29. "God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise." The work among the depressed classes is difficult, but yet the most encouraging, and the fact mission work in India has had its greatest success among the lower classes is a proof that it is of God and gives us encouragement for the future. A successful work among the most ignorant classes will make the evangelization of the more intelligent masses an easier task. A practical exemplification of the power of Christianity to elevate the low and degraded will be its best recommendation to others. As to the best method of conducting work among the lowest classes, this is a question that has not yet received a solution satisfactory to all. Where there are large numbers of inquirers they cannot be received into the mission compound and instructed. They must be left in their homes and instructed at such times as opportunity offers. Mass movements shall be expected. The Apostles believed in Mass movements and baptized all that wanted to come *three* thousand in *one* day. The lowest classes should not be bought. The evil effects of the system of giving aid is felt in work among the lowest classes and has been a serious hindrance to progress. The instruction given before baptism should be elementary, not too much should be expected of those that can neither read nor write. To the instruction given after baptism there is no limit. They are to be taught "to observe all things." Baptism should not be unduly delayed as too long a probation will have the effect of cooling the warmth and fervour of a new convert. Too much should not be expected of the new converts, but great care and patience should be exercised in training them spiritually.

The Rev. A. Campbell, of Manbhum, Bengal, opened the discussion on this subject. He said: Before entering on the subject under consideration he would state that work among aborigines, such as the Santals and Karmalli Koles, amongst whom he had laboured for a period of over twenty years, differs greatly from that among what are known as the depressed classes. In the Santal country they did not meet with anything at all resembling the depressed condition of many in Bengal, Southern India, and elsewhere. In the Santal country the aboriginal element predominates, not that the bulk of the population is aboriginal, pure and simple, but that the majority of those professing Hinduism have much in common with the aborigines, indeed, they were often referred to as semi-Hinduised aborigines. What where known as the higher castes among Hindus were sparingly represented in many parts of the Santal country, and the result was that religious toleration, to a most surprising extent, was extended to each other by all classes of the people. The Santals and others like them were, as a rule, poor and ignorant, but they have not in their own country got the same opposition to contend against when seeking to raise themselves socially, that the castes on the outer fringe of Hinduism had to meet when desirous of raising themselves from the servile and depressed state in which the higher castes had so long kept them. Another point worthy of note was that the aborigines had not merged the individual into the family, and the family into the caste as the Hindus have done. There was, therefore, room for each man and each woman judging for himself and herself as to the path of duty. Along with that comparative freedom, the social disabilities to which converts to Christianity were subjected, were very few indeed. In many parts of the country it was only with regard to marriage that the heathen drew the line of separation. Coming to the points more particularly under consideration with regard to instruction given to converts before baptism that he had found it impracticable to follow any hard and fast rule. He dealt with each case on its own merits. Some at the time of their applying for baptism had a fairly good knowledge of the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, others again had absolutely none. The latter only knew that it was wrong to worship the gods of their fathers. It was only reasonable that some difference should be observed in dealing with each class. The instruction given should vary according to the degree of intelligence possessed

education they had from the low castes in SuratB. A.s and M. A.s of the Wilson College.

The chairman made the gratifying announcement that Lady Harris cordially invited the members of the Conference and their families to an "at home" at Government House, Malabar Point, on Tuesday, the 3rd January. The chairman in the name of the Conference proposed to cordially accept her ladyship's invitation and to thank her for her great kindness. (Applause.)

The Conference then adjourned for luncheon.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

THE Rev. R. A. Hume, Ahmednagar, presented a paper on this subject and said:—The object of this paper is to help in the solution of the problem how to make the ideas and customs of marriage among Indian Christians conform more and more to the Christian standard. Among the practical difficulties of this subject are differences of opinion among foreign Christians working in India as to what constitutes the Christian standard. The lack in the Indian Christian community of Christian ideas and customs about marriage connection with Hindus or Mahomedans or nominal Christians. The Government's unwillingness to make changes in marriage laws on account of the feelings of non-Christians. The difficulty of applying identical moral standards to all parts of the Indian Christian community. Beginning a Christian life by some sense of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ for help to one's soul does not give a person a Christian conception of true marriage-relations for oneself or for children and relatives. Hence multitudes in the Indian Christian community, who have had no Christian antecedents, have no adequate Christian conception of marriage. The first thing needed is a clear and widespread conception of what the Christian standard is and a resolute purpose to try to attain to it, viz., that marriage is the union for life of one man with one woman by mutual consent to be helpmeets in all things. The Indian Christian community may well assume as fundamental that, till two persons intelligently consent to live as husband and wife, true marriage between them cannot be maintained as existing. Child-marriages, where elders enter into any engagements whatever for young people, prior to cohabitation are something less than true marriage. All such previous engagements should be carefully considered by all concerned. If any persons disregard them without sufficient cause, the civil courts should be available to settle questions of equity about money or honor. But no one should be compelled to live in a married relation who has not voluntarily entered it. At present neither custom nor law allow necessary liberty in this matter. The teachings of St. Paul in the seventh chapter of 1st Corinthians are widely, and I think rightly, believed to authorize a Christian to re-marry, if the non-Christian partner persistently refuses to live in the married relation. But, if the parties have once lived in the true marriage-relation, St. Paul's teachings do not justify the Christian in taking the lead in discarding the marriage, nor in taking immediate advantage for legally doing so, if the non-Christian for a while refuses to perform his or her duty. The spirit of Christ requires one to consider the welfare of others as well as one's own. If one has gained priceless good as a Christian he or she should suffer and wait, if necessary, in order to try to help one so near as wife or husband to secure the same good. According to secular law, adopting the Christian religion gives no freedom to a Christian to discard a former marriage-relation if the non-Christian is willing to maintain it. But if the non-Christian is unwilling to live in the marriage-relation, the Native Convert's Remarriage Act No. XXI of 1866 opens the way for the Christian to remarry after certain judicial proceedings. One of the chief hinderances to Indian Christians conforming to the Christian standard of marriage springs from so-called child-marriages. What the Christian religion considers betrothal or something less than true marriage, the great mass of Hindus now considers as marriage. This sometimes brings serious hardship to the Christian and sometimes exposes him or her to grave temptation to illegality or immorality. In 1881 a memorial was sent to Government by the friends of Protestant Missions in Western India, members of the American Marathi Mission taking the lead, praying for important changes in the law pertaining to child marriages. The reply of Government was that it would not act except at the wish or with the co-operation of the Hindus themselves. At the instance of the Calcutta Decennial Conference a memorial was sent to Lord Ripon's Government, asking "that your Excellency's Government will appoint a Special Committee to consider what legislation is needed to relieve a large and rapidly-growing and most loyal section of her Majesty's subjects from hardships springing out of the present Marriage and Divorce Laws as they affect Native Christians." The substance of the reply was that Government would be slow to make changes in matters affecting Hindu customs. The position taken by Government has been that all Hindu law regards child-marriages as incomplete marriages. But it is being shewn that in a fair interpretation, many of the highest Hindu authorities do not take such a position. See a pamphlet by Dewan Ragunath Row, published in Madras in 1883, and also articles by the Rev. K. S. Macdonald, D.D., of Calcutta, in the *Indian Evangelical Review* and elsewhere, quoting from the highest Hindu authorities and from such high English authorities on Hindu Law as Mr. J. D. Mayne and Dr. Julius Jolly. As the Christian standard requires the union for life of one man with one woman to be helpmeets in all things the marriage of a Christian with a non-Christian is most undesirable. It is very difficult to bring all Indian Christians to this standard. Every experienced Christian would try to dissuade a Christian from entering into a marriage with a non-Christian. But when a Christian young man actually cannot get a Christian wife, which is not an imaginary or infrequent case, or when he is bound to live with her, most, if not all, Christians would consider it a lesser evil to marry them and then to work faithfully to make the non-Christian a Christian, than to have them live in immoral relations or go through Hindu marriage ceremonies which are illegal for a Christian. Legally a more stringent requirement is put on Indian Christians, most of whom have been brought up without Christian antecedents and who have non-Christian surroundings, than on European Christians. The latter may marry a non-Christian; the former cannot. Now the very serious practical difficulty before many missionaries and pastors is this. "When a Christian cannot get a Christian partner, or is not to be restrained from living with a non-Christian as a partner, in order to marry them, the latter must first be made a nominal Christian by baptism, even though he or she has no spiritual fitness for it, thus bringing a Christian sacrament and the profession of Christianity into dishonor and doing injury to the soul of the person baptized, and to others, or else those parties must live in what is legal adultery. This Conference should carefully consider this grave difficulty. Only a paragraph can be given to the difficult problem of the proper treatment of a polygamist who wishes to become a Christian. Practical experience has shewn many Christian leaders that, when a man in a non-Christian state, in good faith, but in ignorance of God's law of monogamy, by his own act or by the act of others, becomes the husband of more than one woman, when they both have children by him, when they not unnaturally, are unwilling to leave him, and yet when they all wish or when he alone wishes, to adopt the Christian religion, there is reasonable ground for receiving him, or for receiving them all, into the Church. Requiring him to put away one wife would often be requiring him to do a grave wrong to an innocent wife and children. To refuse him or them admission to the Church would sometimes be withholding needed help. As the Christian standard of marriage requires a union for life, if possible, divorce between people who have lived in true marriage-relations needs to be discouraged in every way. Everywhere ill-advised marriages are a most fruitful cause of divorce. As the Indian custom of letting elders settle marriage alliances without consulting those to be married passes away, while there will be gain there will be danger of loss from leaving decisions too much to inexperienced young people themselves. Much instruction and care are needed in regard to contracting only suitable matches. Preceding reference to hinderances to conformity to the Christian standard of marriage in India would naturally lead this Conference to consider what should now be attempted to lessen those hinderances. It is suggested that this Conference appoint a small Committee with power to add to their number and to fill up vacancies to consider what modifications in the present marriage laws seem necessary for the relief of the Indian Protestant Christian community, and, if desirable, to move the Government of India, or, if necessary, to move the British Parliament, for such modification the Rev. H. E. Perkins, C.M.S., presented a paper recording various legal cases that have been decided in different courts and also extracts from the code.

At the afternoon sessions from 2 to 4-30 p.m., which was held in the large hall, under the presidency of the Rev. T. H. Greig, the subject chosen for discussion was the Social and Legal Rights of Native Christians in connection with Marriage and Divorce.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Harding.

The first speaker on the subject was the Rev. Appaji Bapuji, Poona, who remarked that the sufferings of Indian Christians were very great, and Native Christians had become a contemptuous term; and they did not enjoy the same rights as others.

The next speaker, the Rev. K. C. Chatterjee, Hoshiarpur, Punjab, took up the subject with some diffidence. He had no knowledge on the legal aspect of the question, but he made a few remarks on the disabilities of Native Christians in connection with divorce, which were very hard, especially with the poorer classes. The first hardship was the loss of inheritance which had since been removed.

The next speaker, who was Mr. Sorabji Cursetji, Church Mission, Poona, said there were three hundred millions of inhabitants in India, and it would take 10,000 years to convert the population of India. Were those people to die unchristianised? They must consider the subject; and they required great prayer, a great spirit of prayer, to make their efforts successful in the matter.

Mr. Smith, for many years connected with the Baptist Church in Delhi, who had now returned to India, was the next speaker. He impressed upon the meeting the necessity of something being done to relieve the sufferings of our poor Native Christians in the matter of marriage ceremony and the marriage law. All the officials were against them, and the speaker mentioned instances of the oppression practised upon the Native Christians.

Mr. Callichand Bannerjee, of Calcutta, was the next speaker, who said that Mr. Hume was wrong in supposing that Native Christians could not be married to non-Christians. He ventured to point out one of the fallacies adverted to in the paper, a fallacy fraught with serious consequences. They ought as Christians to do nothing to interfere with the marriages of Native Christians with non-Christians, for such a step would lead to serious consequences.

Mr. J. E. Simeon, a pleader, said he fully agreed with what Mr. Perkins had said in his paper, and he thought that his suggestions in regard to these matters should be represented to Government.

The Rev. W. H. Campbell, of Cuddapah, said they had no difficulties whatever in connection with the marriages of Native Christians; but the difficulties arose in connection with the work of the missionaries among the lower classes, and those difficulties were insuperable.

The Rev. J. P. Jones, Madura, mentioned some difficulties in connection which were not mentioned in the paper on the subject. There ought to be some remedy in connection with castes among which divorce was impossible.

After Mr. Bruce, of Sattara, and Mr. J. E. Padfield, of Masulipatam, had spoken on the subject, Mr. Hume in the absence of Mr. Perkins, replied, and the proceedings terminated. It was decided that the Rev. A. G. Perkins, C. M. S., of Atari, Punjab, be appointed to confer with various missionary conferences with a view to the formation of a committee to consider what needs to be done in regard to the social and marriage rites of Indian Protestant Christians.

PROGRAMME.

THE following is the programme of the third Decennial conference which is being held at the Wilson College this week:—

Thursday, December 29th.—Work among the depressed Classes and the Masses. (a) Nature of Instruction given (i) before Baptism, (ii) after Baptism. (b) Moral and Spiritual results produced. (c) The best methods of work for the future. Chairman—Rev. D. Mackichan, D. D., Bombay. Papers—Rev. J. F. Burdett, B. A., Ongole; Rev. S. Martin, D. D., Sialkot, Panjab; Rev. E. W. Parker, D. D., Lucknow. Speakers—Rev. A. Campbell, Manbhum, Bengal; Rev. W. H. Campbell, M. A., D. D., Cuddapah, Madras; Rev. Ruttouji Nowroji, Aurungabad, Berar; Rev. W. S. Sutherland, M. A., Kalimpong, Darjeeling. (1) Social and Legal Rights of Native Christians. Marriage and Divorce. Chairman—Rev. T. H. Greig, Bombay. Papers—Rev. R. A. Hume, Ahmednagar; Rev. H. E. Perkins, A. K. C. L., Atari, Panjab. Speakers—Rev. Appaji Bapuji, Poona; Rev. K. C. Chatterjee, Hoshyarpur, Panjab. (2) Work among Lepers. Paper—Mr. W. C. Bailey, Edinburgh. Speakers—Rev. G. M. Bulloch, Almora, N.-W.P.; Rev. W. J. Richards, Allepy, Travancore.

Friday, December 30th.—The Native Church in India: Its Organisation and Self-Support. Chairman—Rev. W. Beatty, B.A., Surat. Papers—Mr. K. C. Banurji, B.A., B.L., Calcutta; Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, D. D., Madanapalle, Madras; Rev. R. Tebb, Galle, Ceylon. Speakers—Rev. F. Hahn, Lohardagga, Chota Nagpur; Rev. T. S. Johnson, M.D., Jabalpur, C.P. (1) The Religious Training of the Young. (a) General. (b) Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. (c) Sunday Schools. Chairman—Rev. J. Brown, Calcutta. Papers—Miss Gardner, Calcutta; Mr. D. McConaughy, M.A., Madras; Dr. J. L. Phillips, Calcutta. Speakers—Miss Abbott, Bombay; Rev. H. Anderson, Calcutta; Rev. W. J. P. Morrison, M.A., Amballa; Mrs. Sorabjee, Poona. (2) The Jesuit Advance in India. Chairman—Rev. J. Small, Poona. Paper—Rev. C. A. E. Diez, Mangalore. Speaker—Mr. M. H. Clark, M.B., C.M., Amritsar. Public Temperance Meeting. Chairman—Rev. J. C. R. Ewing, D.D., Lahore. Speakers—Miss Ackermann, visitor; Rev. J. H. Bateson, Simla; Rev. A. Parker, Benares.

Saturday, December 31st.—Work among the Educated classes of India. (a) Their numbers, influence and diffusion. (b) Their religious attitude. (c) Methods of dealing with them. Chairman—Rev. W. Miller, L.L.D., C.I.E., Madras. Papers—Mr. S. Sathianadhan, M.A., L.L.B., Madras; Rev. T. E. Slater, Bangalore. Speakers—Rev. J. McLaurin, D.D., Bangalore; Mr. S. R. Modak, Ahmednagar; Rev. Ganpatrao Navalkar, Alibag. Work among Women. Chairman—Rev. C. Harding, Sholapur. Papers—Miss Bernard, Poona; Mrs. Bissell, Ahmednagar; Miss Kugler, M.D., Guntur; Miss Mulvaney, Calcutta; Miss Thoburn, Lucknow. Speakers—Miss Greenfield, Ludhiana; Mrs. Longhurst, Madras; Miss Wauton, Amritsar; Miss Warrack, Calcutta. The Native Church: The Training and Position of its Ministry. Chairman—Rev. Dhanjibhai Nowroji, Bombay. Papers—Rev. W. Hooper, D.D., Jabalpur; Rev. J. P. Jones, M.A., Madura. Speakers—Rev. H. D. Goldsmith, M.A., Madras; Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., Madras. Public Missionary Meeting. Chairman—Rev. A. Clifford, M.A., Lucknow. Speakers—Rev. E. Lewis, Bellary; Rev. J. E. Scott, Ph. D., Muttra; Rev. J. Wilkie, B.D., Indore.

Sunday, January 1st.—Sermon: by the Rev. G. Kerry, Calcutta, followed by united Holy Communion.

Monday, January 2nd.—Education as a Missionary Agency. Chairman—Rev. W. Hooper, D.D., Jabalpur. Papers—Rev. W. H. Findlay, M.A., Mannargudi, Tanjore; Rev. D. Mackichan, D.D., Bombay; Rev. A. B. Wann, B.D., Calcutta. Speakers—Rev. J. C. R. Ewing, D.D., Lahore; Rev. L. B. Wolf, M.A., Guntur. (1) Industrial Work. Chairman—Mr. J. Morris, Bombay. Papers—Rev. J. Frohnmeyer, Tellicherry, Madras; Rev. T. Snell Smith, M.A., Jaffna, Ceylon. Speakers—Rev. S. B. Fairbank, D.D., Bombay; Rev. J. Small, Poona. (2) Plan of Uniform Missionary Statistics. Paper—Rev J. W. Thomas, Calcutta. (3) The Observance of the Lords' Day in India. Chairman—Rev. R. Stothert, Bombay. Papers—Rev. W. D. Phillips, Calcutta; Rev. F. W. Warne, Calcutta. Speakers—Rev. A. Paton Begg, B.A., Calcutta; Rev. J. A. D. Macdonald, Calcutta. (1) Public Morals in India. Men's Meeting. Chairman—Dr. Condon, Mussoorie. Speaker—Mr. A. S. Dyer, Bombay. (2) Meeting of the Christian Women Worker's Union—Lecture on "The Hindu Doctrine of Transmigration:" by the Rev. W. Hooper, D.D., Jabalpur. Chairman—Rev. R. Scott, Bombay.

Tuesday, January 3rd.—The Social Condition of the Lower Classes. (a) How far are Missions called upon to ameliorate it. (b) The opportunities it affords for Mission work. (c) Mass movements towards Christianity more or less arising from it. (d) The dangers incidental to such movements and the right line of action with regard to them. Chairman—Rev. J. Smith, Delhi. Paper—Rev. W. Goudie, Trivellor; Rev. J. Scudder, D. D., Vellore.—Rev. L. L. Uhl, D.D., Guntur. Speakers—Rev. J. Heinrichs, Vinnconda; Rev. J. Stone, Bezwada. Missionary Comity. Chairman—Rev. G. W. Olver, visitor. Papers.—Rev. A. Clifford, M.A., Lucknow; Bishop J. M. Thoburn, D.D., Calcutta. Speakers—Rev. F. Ashcroft, M.A., Ajmere; Rev. H. Gulliford, Bangalore; Rev. J. Shillidy, M.A., Surat. (2) Work among Anglo-Indians and Eurasians. Chairman Rev. T. J. Scott, D.D., Bareilly. Papers—Rev. H. Gouldsmith, M.A., Calcutta; Rev. I. F. Row, Poona. Speakers—Rev. D. Osborne, Mussoorie; Rev. T. H. Whitamore, Madras.

Wednesday, Jan. 4th.—Christian Literature. (a) Vernacular. (b) English. (c) The Scriptures. (d) Colportage. Chairman—Mr. Eugene Stock, visitor. Papers—Rev. H. Haigh, Mysore; J. Murdoch, Esq, L.L.D., Madras; Rev. S. W. Organe, Madras; Rev. G. P. Taylor, B.D., Ahmedabad. Speakers—Rev. W. F. Johnson, D.D., Allahabad; Rev. A. W. Prautch, Thanna; Rev. J. A. Thomson, Allahabad; Rev. H. U. Weitbrecht, Ph. D., Batala. Business arrangements and closing exercises. Chairman—Bishop J. M. Thoburn, D.D., Calcutta.

MILITARY NEWS.

MR. H. E. GIRARD has been appointed Second-Lieutenant of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

COLONEL CURRIE, Poona Horse, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Colonel J. T. Walting.

CONDUCTOR T. E. ROGERS, Commissariat Department, has been granted a year's furlough.

THE services of Lieutenant J. L. Harrington, S. C., have been placed at the disposal of Government in the Political Department.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT ADDIS, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, has been promoted Lieutenant.

THE Rev. F. N. Hill has resigned his appointment as Honorary Chaplain to the Bombay Rifle Volunteers, and the Ven. Archdeacon Lewis has been appointed in his stead.

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, HERBERT CLIFTON, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MESSRS. Gagarat, Pavri, and Mody, have been chosen to represent India in the cricket match at Allahabad against Lord Hawkes team.

MRS. ARTHUR FANSHAWE, wife of the Director-General of the Post Office of India, died suddenly at Simla on Friday last.

IT is stated that the Kashmir Military Accountant's office will be incorporated with the Civil Department under Mr. Kiernander, the Accountant-General, from the beginning of the year 1893.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. GALBRAITH, commanding Quetta district, proceeds on inspection duty to Loralai and Fort Sandeman on the 3rd January, accompanied by Major Mackenzie, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant Burch, Officiating Aide-de-Camp.

A SAD affair is reported from Srinagar. Mr. Nyss, Assistant to Mr. Kiernander, Accountant-General in Kashmir, took up his family last month from Calcutta. Within a week of their arrival the daughter died of diphtheria, and shortly after one of the sons succumbed. The other son has been segregated, while the father and mother have been ordered to quit the house the family occupied, in order that it may be thoroughly fumigated.

MAJOR WRENCH of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers lost his best polo pony on the night of the 20th December. It either strayed or was stolen out of its stable. It is the well-known pony "Ruby," bay, with three white stockings and white blaze on its face. The owner will give a good reward for its recovery.

THE new Railway Police Force for Madras is, it is understood, to be established at the end of this official year. Mr. Stevenson, Superintendent of Tinnevelly District, is to be at the head of it, and under him there will be two Assistant Superintenderts on Rs. 600 a month.

THE enquiry being conducted before a Commission at Tanjore into the charges brought against Mr. Ramchendra Row, Sub-Collector of Madura, came to a close on Saturday night. The Commissioners will submit their report to Government during the Christmas holidays.

DR. PENTECOST has, says the *British Weekly*, stipulated for an income of £1,500, with house rent free, from Marylebone Presbyterian Church. The congregation, which is very hearty in the call, will, it is understood, agree. If Dr. Pentecost accepts the call, he will thus have the largest stipend paid to any Presbyterian minister in England, if not in Scotland.

THE Mahomedan convert, Mr. Muhammad Alexander Russel Webb, late of the American Consular Service, is now at Lahore. A warm reception was given to him by a large gathering of enthusiastic Mahomedans and members of the Anjuman-i-Himayat-Islam.

IT is somewhat late in the day to bring up claims for services rendered in the Mutiny, yet after lying quiet for 35 years, a native of Sonepat, Delhi District, has just petitioned the Government that his services in 1857 may be favourably considered and rewarded.

THE receipts of the Madras port for 1891-92 were Rs. 1,25,149-2-7, against Rs. 1,04,844-13-7 in 1890-91, the increase arising almost entirely in port dues. The charges of the year were Rs. 1,26,976-0-7 against Rs. 3,26,799-6-1 in 1890-91. These figures included contributions of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 2,62,000, respectively, to the Harbour Trust Board, so that the ordinary charges were Rs. 76,976-0-7 and Rs. 64,799-6-1, respectively.

THE total cost of the survey operatians in Burma during the year 1891-92, was nearly seven lakhs of rupees. A general survey scheme has been drawn up, under which Burma will be cadastrally surveyed by the year 1900. With the exception of the Districts of Katha, Bhamo, the Ruby Mines, and the Upper Chindwin, it is proposed that the settlement of Upper Burma should proceed *pari passu* with the survey, and Mr. Fryer is about to address the Government of India on the subject of officers for the work. It is estimated that five Settlement and five Assistant Settlement Officers will be required from 1894 onwards, and it will probably be necessary to increase temporarily or cadre the Commission to provide this staff. As the Madras Survey Department is to be broken up in 1893, many of the Subordinates will be able to secure appointments in Burma, as the Burma Survey Department will be glad to take on men who have experience in survey work.

THE Lahore paper hears from Afghanistan that the Amir will go to Jellalabad to receive Lord Roberts in March next, after the Musalman New Year festival *unless* the Hazara revolt breaks out again.

THE Calcutta freight market, writes a local commercial correspondent, has gone some way to prove the adage that when things come to their worst they begin to mend. The Conference of Liners, acting under instructions from home owners of the various fleets, resolved to fix a minimum of 10 shillings a ton for deadweight linseed and jute, at which shippers could have it, or leave it, as they liked, as the resolution carried with it, the determination to despatch steamers empty sooner than accept less money. It may almost be said the effect has been magical, for a decided demand for shipping orders set in, and rates have actually jumped beyond the minimum.

THE Government of India in their despatch on the jury question, of which a summary will be found in another column, hold strongly that the Bengal Government was justified in its action. Statistics are quoted to show the perversity of juries, particularly in murder cases. The Government propose to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, so as to empower Sessions Judges to require from juries special verdicts on particular issues of fact, including the credibility of particular witnesses, as well as on the case for the prosecution and defence generally. They hold that the classification of offences triable by jury as now in vogue in parts of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, is the most suitable to districts outside Presidency towns. Under this scheme, as our readers know, murder, culpable homicide and rioting are excluded from the cognisance of juries.

DURING the week ending 21st December 1892, there were registered within the Municipal limits of Karachi 90 births and 80 deaths against 115 and 129, respectively, last year. The deaths are classified as follows:—11, cholera; 46, Fever: 31 Bowel complaints; 1 injuries; and 19, other causes. Deaths shown as being due to cholera in the above week occurred in the months of July and August last and were not then reported. 112 primary vaccine operations and 6 secondary operations were performed during the above week. Last year these figures were 69 and 10, respectively.

A DISTINCT shock of earthquake was felt at Umballa City at 12-7 p. m. on the 23rd instant. The shock seemed to travel from north to south and lasted for about six seconds. Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Quetta on the morning of the 20th instant at about 5-40 o'clock. A severe shock of earthquake was felt also at Pishin about the same time. At Chaman four shocks were felt. It roused the people from sleep, a number of whom ran out of their houses thinking the tenements would come down.

EARLY this year there was a movement to induce the Calcutta Tramway Company to remove the present line in Clive Street, and make their terminus by the Sir Ashley Eden statue, owing to the immense inconvenience caused to the traffic in the busiest street in Calcutta. The matter is again being pressed, and the company now ask for a couple of thousand rupees as compensation in the event of their agreeing to make the alteration, which it is difficult to understand, seeing they are only asked to move a couple of hundred yards further south; this, it is presumed, can make no difference in their traffic receipts for that section of their business. All who have to use Clive Street in the course of a day's work, and they are many, agree that the portion of the line between the Custom House and Messrs. Graham and Company's offices has now assumed the form of a public nuisance and it is for the removal of a public nuisance that the company expect to be paid Rs. 2,000.

THE collection of Customs revenue in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for the first half, ending 30th September 1892, of the official year 1892-93, amounted to Rs. 7,75,966, against Rs. 7,81,791 in the corresponding period of the previous year, or a net decrease of Rs. 5,825. The figures against Sea and Land Customs were as follows:—

	Present year.	Past year.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sea Customs.....	7,41,645	7,56,436	...	14,791
Land Customs ...	34,321	25,355	8,966	..

The Sea Customs collections fell in Ganjam from Rs. 3,131 to Rs. 1,098 owing to diminished exports of rice to foreign ports; from Rs. 40,191 to Rs. 23,394 in Kistna, owing to smaller exports of paddy to Kistna; and from Rs. 1,29,916 to Rs. 1,09,154 in Tanjore owing to diminished exports of rice to Ceylon. In Vizagapatam they fell from Rs. 1,656 to Rs. 1,346; in Tinnevelly from Rs. 4,884 to Rs. 4,264; and in Malabar from Rs. 23,650 to Rs. 18,424. In Madras the collections rose from Rs. 5,23,696 to Rs. 5,37,729, which is due to the sale proceeds of goods confiscated under the Merchandise Marks Act; in Madura from Rs. 1,537 to Rs. 2,895 owing to larger exports of rice to Ceylon; and in South Canara from Rs. 2,834 to Rs. 11,014 owing to collection of duty on rice exported to the Portuguese territory of Goa. Other districts which exhibit an increase are Godavari from Rs. 16,138 to Rs. 19,272; South Arcot from Rs. 11,803 to Rs. 13,127 and Vellore Rs. 18, against nothing in the previous year. Under Land Customs the collections rose in Tanjore from Rs. 16,912, to Rs. 25,372 owing to larger exports of rice by land for shipment at the French port of Karikal, and in South Arcot from Rs. 4,861 to Rs. 5,807. They fell from Rs. 3,577 to Rs. 3,139 in Malabar, and from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3 in Godavari.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—As Mr. A. W. U. Pope, District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has been transferred to the East Coast Railway as Traffic Superintendent, the employes of the Upper District are going to give him a farewell dance on January 2nd, 1893, at the Railway Institute, Chandausi. The Band of Bengal Sappers and Miners has been engaged for the occasion, and every means taken to make it a success. Nearly every man in the district has subscribed—not only in the traffic, but also the Locomotive and Engineering Department,—which clearly indicates the popularity which Mr. Pope has earned on all sides by his genial and gentlemanly bearing towards his subordinates, and all those with whom he came into contact. He has been connected with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway since the Government took it over in 1889, and his removal from the line will be regretted by many. Lieutenant V. Murray, R.E., succeeds Mr. Pope as District Traffic Superintendent, Upper District.

THE result of the Viceroy's Cup on Tuesday afternoon, observes a contemporary, was a signal triumph for the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, whose two horses finished first and second after a grand race. Highborn the winner was the less fancied of the two, the betting against him at the start being as much as 6 to 1, while the odds against Good Hope were considerably shorter. But there was nothing definite for the public to go upon, as the owner had determined to let the race decide the merits of his two grand horses. It is needless to say that the issue was greeted with delight on the Calcutta course, and there will be the same feeling over the news wherever that real sportsman, the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, is known.

MR. H. E. CLERK, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Madras, who has just returned from furlough, will act as Sanitary Engineer to Government during the absence of Mr. Jones on three months' leave.

GEORG EBERS, the well-known Austrian novelist, has sent a book to the Christmas market, says a Vienna correspondent, which his friends and admirers have long wished to see. It is the first instalment of the history of his life. Nothing hitherto was known of Herr Ebers' private life, and even the friends who love him for his personal qualities and admire the fortitude with which he bears great physical pain, are unacquainted with all but a sketchy outline of his life. 'In his new book he describes a thoroughly happy childhood under the care of a cherished mother, who never let him feel the want of the father who died some weeks before he was born. The frame for the picture of his youth is a graphic description of Berlin society as it was in those days, of a jolly public school, of some of the events of 1848, and of life at the University of Gottingen. A severe illness afterwards befel him which induced him to turn to serious studies, and inspired him to write the "Egyptische Konigstochter," which was finished without his having seen Egypt. A second volume of the "Life" is to give the history of his wanderings and his numerous works.

JUDGING from the taurine statistics bull-fighting is not decreasing in Spain. "A Spanish merchant," writes a Madrid correspondent, "could bear the loss of his King with more resignation than the abolition of his favourite sport, and an Iberian Republican would prefer his 'corrida de tauros' (bull-fight) to any Republic, even if granted 'three acres and a cow.' A Spanish caballero, with more pride than hard cash, will cheerfully forego his Sunday dinner if, by so doing, he may secure his seat in the bull-ring. Maria and Juanita will readily deny themselves for a time a new dress rather than miss the excitement of the 'Plaza de Tauros.' Besides, are not their raven black hair, blue-black eyes, rosy lips (whence proceed sparkling wit and lively repartee), their small hands (which manipulate the fan with such grace), and their tiny feet on which they glide all sufficient to attract glances of admiration? During the present year the number of first-class bull-fights in important cities has been 289, the bulls killed being 1,594. There have also been 307 fights of young bulls (novillos), in which 1,407 were slaughtered. Of the chief fights 26 took place in Madrid, 13 in Seville, 12 in Barcelona, and 11 in Valencia. Two men—picadors—were killed; of the espadas and banderillos sixteen were more or less seriously wounded. In each course from six to eight bulls are done to death; but recently in Madrid, in a fight which extended two days, eighteen were finished off. Many of the enthusiasts judge the merit of the fight by the number of the horses slain. On some days 24, or even more, are gored to death by the long horns of the Spanish bulls. The bull-ring in Madrid holds 15,000 spectators, who are still apparently delighted with the barbarous and horrible spectacle, in which blood flows plentifully, and aged or unsound horses are disemboweled on the sandy arena."

MARCEL SYLVAIN CAUSSE, of the 7th French line regiment, stationed at Cahors, is spoken of as an exemplary soldier, but the other night he assaulted several of the officers of his regiment, accusing them of preventing him from marrying the Queen of England. "I am the King of France," he said, "and Queen Victoria would marry me, but you won't let me." So violent did he become that it took half-a-dozen men to put him into a strait waistcoat. The following morning Causse declared that he had absolutely no recollection of the occurrence. If he had acted as he was alleged to have done, he must have been subject at the moment to some strange delusion. Odd as this defence may appear, the court-martial which sat on the case has come to the conclusion that it is founded upon truth. There was overwhelming evidence, not only that Causse was a sober, well-behaved man, but that he had taken nothing of an intoxicating nature on the day on which the disturbance took place.

TURNING from processes that depend on the chemical effect of electricity to those which utilise the heating power of the electric current, Mr. Swan in his Birmingham address rather startled his hearers by saying that he had seen that day electric blow-pipes capable of melting the stoutest iron so rapidly that to melt a way into the strongest of the so-called "fire and burglar proof" safes in the world with one would be the work of only a few minutes and would moreover be a perfectly easy and noiseless operation. It is comforting, however, to know that the 40-horse power engine required to back the simple-looking jet is too ponderous to allow of this new instrument being taken advantage of by the enterprising burglar. "The villainous centrebit," therefore, says Mr. Swan, is likely for some time longer "to grind on the wakeful ear in the hush of the moonless night."

PARSEE CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In to-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette*, a very laudable suggestion has been made to improve the tone and *morale* of Parsee cricket, towards making it a national game. The formation of a committee of the representatives of different clubs in Bombay to elect players for grand matches, after a fair discussion of their respective qualifications in the three branches of the game, will not only ensure a fair return, but will more or less dispel the petty feuds and heart-burnings which always accompany an arbitrary election. The system now in vogue among the Parsees, although yielding good results, is none the less unsatisfactory. A selection which mainly depends upon the whims and wisdom of a couple of individuals is likely to be limited in sense and discrimination as it is in number. With due deference to the judges who sit upon the cricket-bench at this day, the majority of Parsee cricketers are of opinion that their selections, though good, are not always the best, for the doctrine of Dr. Johnson about paying court is often found to prevail with these men, and is studied by many a young aspirant to cricketing fame, that if you get a pound's worth of good by paying a pennyworth of court, you are a fool if you don't pay court; and thus courting has become the order of the day. If cricket can borrow a figure from politics, one is inclined to say that in the politics of cricket, the present system of selection is as inferior to the one suggested by your correspondent, as absolute monarchy is to a pure democracy.

By the way, I may here add that the Parsees have agreed to play the Presidency team on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of the New Year, soon after the return match with Lord Hawke's Eleven. Messrs. Pavri, Gagrat, and M. Kanga will be conspicuous by their absence, and thus, the Parsee Eleven, being stripped of their three best men, will be, so to say, handicapped by the presence of three others. More than all, the Parsees will be at a loss for Mr. Pavri's judgment, which has a sting sharper than that of his bowling and batting put together.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 29. E.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your advertisement columns this morning contain an appeal for old clothes for charitable purposes—from Madras. It may, therefore, be necessary to remind your readers that they have no occasion to go so far afield to dispose of such articles. The European and Eurasian Poor Fund (Rev. W. G. Peel, secretary, Church Mission House, Tardeo), can make good use of far more old clothing than it receives and has the active support of the clergy of all schools of thought and denominations.—Yours, &c.,

29th December. C. E. G. C.

A MONSTER MAHOMEDAN FEAST.

IT would be something extraordinary according to European ideas that a feast should be given to nearly half a lakh of people. On Wednesday last, at Mahim, Sayed Abdul Huk Sirdar Diler Jung, feasted 41,500 Mahomedans. Similar feasts were given by him during the last four years in honour of a Mahomedan peer of the name of Hajrat Fakir Ali Magdoom Sahib, whose tomb stands at the place where the Mahim *corus* is annually held. Sirdar Diler Jung and his ancestors have for many years held the office of *mootvali* or custodian of the *durgah*; and on the evening of the anniversary of the death of the peer, he has been holding a large prayer-meeting, giving a monster feast on the succeeding morning. Mahomedans from all parts of the presidency had come to Bombay to attend the prayer-meeting and the feast this year, and the total number including local Mahomedans, has been estimated at 41,500 persons. On Tuesday night the road from the station to the *durgah*, as well as the environs of the latter, were brilliantly illuminated, and many thousands of the "faithful" arrived at the *durgah* in special railway trains, carriages, and on foot. The ordinary railway trains having been found insufficient for the large influx of passengers, four special trains were engaged to convey them to Mahim. During Tuesday evening about 15,000 passengers were estimated to have arrived in Mahim. Invitations to the number of 25,000 are said to have been issued to Mahomedans in all parts of the presidency to attend the prayer-meeting and the feast. The Mahim police officers were hard put to it to manage and preserve order among such an extraordinarily large concourse of people; and they as well as the B. B. and C. I. Railway police acquitted themselves admirably in the discharge of their duties. On the termination of the prayer-meeting at 2 a. m. on Wednesday, sweetmeats and flowers were distributed among those present. Refreshment booths had been erected in the Mahim bazar for the sale of fruits, sweetmeats, cold drinks, &c., and were largely patronized. The feast commenced at 7 a.m., on Wednesday, and lasted till Monday. Alms were distributed to thousands of Mahomedan fakirs. To meet the exigencies of the monster feast, large cooking-places had been erected in the open in several parts of the *durgah*. Three sorts of edibles formed the feast, and not the slightest distinction was made between high and low. Some idea of the extent of the feast may be formed from the fact that 400 large cooking pots were employed; and that 111 furrahs of rice and 15,000 lbs. of mutton were cooked with a due proportion of ghee and spices. Sirdar Diler Jung had put up in a bungalow near the *durgah* to personally superintend the arrangements for the feast, and no pains or expense had been spared to make it satisfactory to all.

NAUTCH PARTY AT KHOJA MOHOLLA.

ON Wednesday evening, a nautch party was given by Mr. Moosabhoy, son of the late Sir Tharia Topun, Kt, at Khoja Moholla, in honor of his nephew, Allymahomed, and daughter, Koolsoombai's marriage. In response to the invitations issued by Mr. Moosabhoy, a large number of European and Native ladies and gentlemen were present. The street from one end to the other was lined with triumphal arches, and Mr. Moosabhoy's house was ablaze with lights, its main outlines being picked out with Rutnagar's patent globe lamps. The guests began to arrive at 9 o'clock

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Gould was a little, insignificant looking man, a black beard and a cunning expression in his , dark eyes as they peered out from above his nose. There was a good deal of the Jew in his siognomy, and it is not improbable that though a countryman, he had in him some of the blood e race of great financiers. His appearance was very familiar in New York, as he disliked show- himself, and at any rate, was so undistin- shed looking that he would easily pass unnoticed ough the city.

was very methodical in his habits. He ually rose about half past six or seven, and took short walk. Then he and his family breakfasted. e was a very light eater, seldom partaking of more than a cup of tea, a piece of toast and a small bit of beefsteak. He owned a handsome town house and an extensive country place on the banks of the Hudson River. To and from this place he journeyed daily to New York during the season in his steam yacht. Summer and winter, when not travelling, he went to his office every day except Sundays and legal holidays. He was rarely later than ten o'clock, and remained until three in the summertime and four in the winter.

Innumerable stories are told illustrative of his incapacity to take an interest in anything outside his business. He once undertook a pleasure trip to Europe for his health, but as soon as his vessel landed at Antwerp he made for the Stock Exchange and there passed the morning. He informed his friends when he joined them at luncheon, and when they reproached him for his absence, that he had made dl.100,000 by transactions by cable while they had been "fooling around." This was his procedure at every city he visited.

He was much attached to his family, but he had few friends. He trusted no one, and did not seek the confidence of others. One of his greatest qualities was his nerve. He never lost his head. Like Napoleon, he was always cool in times of greatest crisis. When fortunes were being cracked all around him he gave his orders from his office as though nothing of consequence were happening. He was a relentless enemy, and would wait for years for his revenge. Then he would pursue to absolute ruin the man unfortunate enough to have been the object of his grudge.

He conducted his operations on a truly characteristic plan. He employed about a dozen brokers, but none of these had any communication with each other, and, indeed, each was unaware of the existence of the others. By this means the operator was able to conduct his movements with the greatest secrecy and play with his brokers as with the pawns on a chessboard.

There is always an undercurrent of song, a little bitter for the most part, Mr. Kipling says, running through the India papers:—"Sometimes a man in Bangalore would be moved to song, and a man on the Bombay side would answer him, and a man in Bengal would echo back, till at last we would all be crowing together like cocks before day break, when it is too dark to see your fellow. And occasionally, some unhappy Chasszee, away in the China Ports, would lift up his voice among the tea-chests, and the queer-smelling yellow papers of the Far East brought us his sorrows. The newspaper files showed that, 40 years ago, the men sang of just the same subjects as we did—of heat, loneliness, love, lack of promotion, poverty, sport, and war."

Cardinal Lavigerie was, in many respects a typical Knight Templar. Martial and vigorous in his bearing, and high-spirited, joyous, and even jovial in his temperament, he, nevertheless, lived with a plainness approaching to asceticism. He was visited about a year ago at Biskra by an interviewer, who found his room an apartment of monastic simplicity. The walls were bare—not a picture, not a bit of sculpture, nothing but a small statute of the Virgin which faced the crucifix over the mantelpiece. The Cardinal was dressed in scarlet, with the same Florentine cap that Dante wore, half covering his ears and falling to his neck. He was an imposing figure.

Of late Cardinal Lavigerie complained that years and griefs were crowding upon him, and looked forward calmly to the rest which has now come. It was time, he used to say, to be thinking of the quiet corner in his cathedral at Carthage, where his tomb had long been made. This is the inscription upon it:—"Here lies he who was Cardinal Lavigerie, and who now is nothing but dust. Pray for him." "Only the date of my death is wanting," he told a visitor with a smile, "I cant well fix that. But lest it should be forgotten, as has happened to many a tomb on this old earth, I have taken Father Delattre to the spot and with a grave which I must soon occupy yawning before him I have given him money to pay for the cutting of my death day on the stone."

Society is severely scourged for its sins by Ouida in the December "Fortnightly". The late Ravachol, it appears, stated it as his opinion, "that society was so rotten that nothing can be done with it except to destroy it, and Ouida is of opinion that "most sober thinkers must yet be tempted to agree with him. This is hard, but Ouida is harder when she describes "Mr. Kier Hardie in baggy yellow trousers, smoking a black pipe close to the tea-table of the Speaker's daughters on the terrace of the House of Commons," as "an exact sample of the graces and gladnesses, which the democratic future is about to bestow on us.

Ouida does not object to "good food, delicate and rich," but she thinks we don't enjoy it. Feeding should not occupy the exaggerated amount of time which is given to it in society. We deliberately surrender, she says, the enjoyment of the luxury of good cooking because we most stupidly mix up eating with talking, and lose the subtle and fine flavours of our best dishes because we consider ourselves obliged to converse with somebody on our right or our left whilst we eat them.

On the other hand, she declares we "neutralise the exquisite odours of finest flowers by the scent of wines and smoking dishes. We desire a crowd on our stairs and a crush in our rooms as evidence of our popularity and our distinction. We cannot support eight days of the country without a saturnalia of slaughter. We are so tormented by the desire to pack 48 hours into 24, that we gobble our time up breathlessly without tasting its flavour, as a greedy schoolboy gobbles up stolen pears without peeling them. Of the true delights of conversation, leisure, thought, art, and solitude, society "en masse" has hardly more idea than a flock of geese has of Greek."

Mr. William Watson, it appears, has been given £200 out of the Royal Bounty Fund to enable him to write poetry without the distraction of having to earn his living. The "Chronicle" deserves all the credit of this event, for if ever there was a case of a man being puffed into fame, and on to the bounty list, single-handed by a newspaper, it was here. We hope it will all—the fame and the bounty—do Mr. Watson good.

Sir General Portal, who goes as Commissioner to Uganda, is still a young man, being only 31, and being only a K.C.M.G. since August last. He has been 13 years in the diplomatic service, however, having gained his first experience as an attache at Rome in 1879, and he has spent five years in Egypt, during which he was present at the bombardment of Alexandria. His mission to King John of Abyssinia in 1887, about which he has written an interesting book, proved him a man of resource and tact. He is a finished Arabic scholar, and for his attainments in that language he was, in 1886, granted a special allowance. He is the second son of Mr. Portal, of Laverstoke, in Hampshire.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes is no ladies' man, says a gossip and has a habit of ignoring the fair sex whenever he can. He declined altogether at the meeting in Cannon-st. Hotel the other day to acknowledge the presence of several ladies among the audience. In private life he pursues the same tactics, only in a more marked degree. Thus he very seldom goes into ladies' society, and will not suffer the presence of a single female domestic in his establishment. The last peculiarity may, however, find explanation in the fact that his men servants are by far the most capable in Cape Town. His boy Tony, in particular, who is a Kaffir half caste, possesses a perfect genius for household work, and is in addition devotedly attached to his master.

How is Mr. Cecil Rhodes going to convert the Madhi? He must convert that sanguinary saint some how, if he really does mean to push his telegraph lines through to Wady Hulfa. Wady Hulfa is on the boundary line between the Khedive's dominions and the new Caliph's theocratic kingdom. At Wady Hulfa, the last Egyptian military post—or first from the Southern direction—you are 750 miles from Cairo, and 3,000 from Fort Salisbury in South Africa, at which Mr. Cecil Rhodes already has his telegraph station. What will those dervishes be doing while Mr. Rhodes's men are fixing up telegraph poles along a stretch of nearly two thousand miles of Mahdist territory? But if, as some are inclined to believe, the saint at Khartoum is growing tired of Caliphing, it is possible that Mr. Cecil Rhodes may by some means succeed in striking a bargain with him—which would be one of the most brilliant feats of the century.

Mr Astor, the American millionaire, who runs Mr. Vanderbilt a race in the art of spending money, goes into Cliveden next week. He has taken the Duke of Westminster's famous Thames-side residence, at Maidenhead, for three months, upon the Duke's own terms. Cliveden is a distinctly summer retreat, but the idea of residing in it took Mr. Astor's exuberant fancy, and he has hastened to gratify it, regardless of the locality of the princely house or of its exposure to the river damps and the not infrequent fogs which shut out the world in the Thames Valley.

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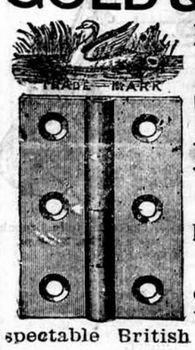

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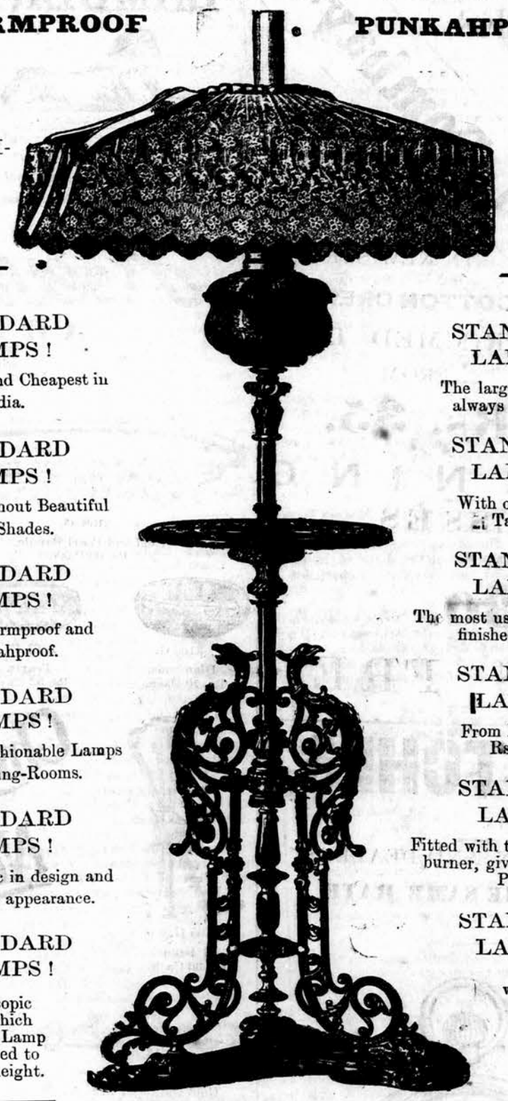

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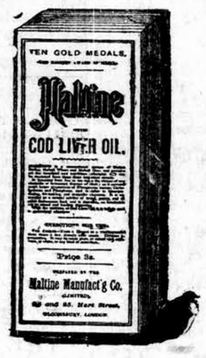

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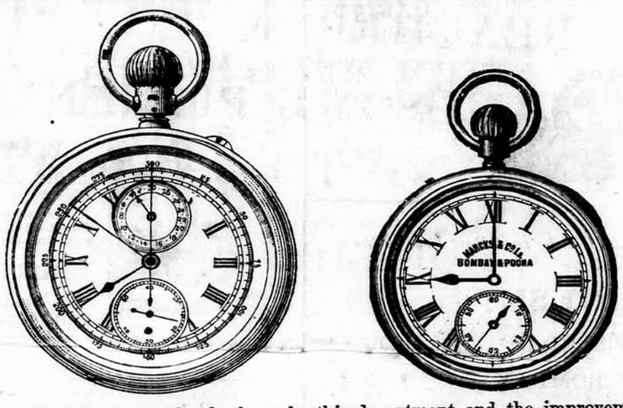

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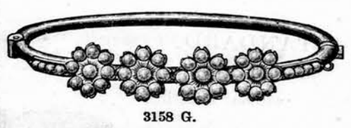

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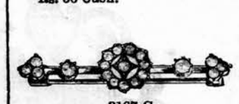

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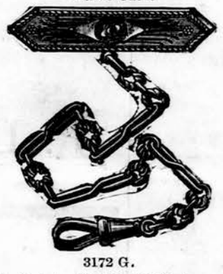

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